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THE

Shepherd's Kalender:

OR, THE

Citizen's and *Country Man's*

Daily COMPANION.

Treating of many Things that are Useful and Profitable to Mankind, with above Two Hundred wonderful Curiosities never before Published. Also a Discourse of the *Eclipses* of the Sun and Moon, with Rules to know when they will happen. Infallible Signs of the Weather: To know when Wet or Dry, and when sudden Storms arises, hot or cold Weather, by living Creatures: A curious Observation never made Public before.

An Account of the Lucky and Unlucky Days throughout the Year. The *Mosaick* Wand to find out hidden Treasure. The Calculation of Nativities, and to resolve all lawful Questions.

To which is Added,

The Country Man's Almanack, Directing when to Bleed, and Diet the Body: A Treatise of *Bees*, *Warrens*, ordering to *Cattle*, *Hawks*, and how to kill *Vermine*. The measuring Land and Timber: The Art of Ringing. The true Value, or worth of a Single Penny; or, a Caution to keep Money.

Being about Forty Years Study and Experience of a learned Shepherd.

The Sixth Edition, with Additions.

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THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

Reader,

IN *this laboured Work you will find so many Useful and Profitable Things, that I am perswaded to be constrained to acknowledge, you never before found the like in any (of what Volume soever) and I have digested them into so Plain and Easy a Method that any ordinary Capacity may Comprehend what has so long been handled in Ambiguous Sentences, Dark, and Abstruse, to keep all those that are very learned in ignorance. As for the truth of what is here set down, in Relation to Prognosticks of what Weather, or any other Matters in the vast variety contained in this Book, a very long and large Experience has confirmed it to me; so that, if I might speak in General Terms, I may truly say there is no Ground left for a Scruple; but not to commend what must Infinitely applaud itself, being so Universally useful, not for limited Years, but all, or the greatest part of it for ever; I shall only Presume to affirm it is the best of the kind that ever was expos'd to the*

World, and cannot but gain a general Esteem. It is true, it was mainly calculated for the Meridian *of rural Affairs; but contain so many different matters, that it cannot but be helpful to all sorts of People, of what Quality or Degree soever; as not only giving the true Account of Time but moveable Feasts; likewise when the moveable Terms begins and ends; also the fixed Terms in like manner, with the returns of every Term: Eclipses, and the nature of them: Remarkable Days (in relation to Weather) throughout the whole Year: also as to diseases in Man or Beast, Scarcity and Plenty,* &c. *Days Lucky and Unlucky, to begin or do any Business on: Signs of Weather in all particulars; Prodigies, Meteors, and Blazing-stars; what they Prognosticate and what their Causes; Rules for the Management of Husbandry for every Month in the Year; signs of Diseases in Cattle, and how to prevent and Remedy them. The Curious Art of telling good and bad Fortune, by the Rules of Astrology; the whole Mistery of Love; and finding out Thieves that Rob you: also to prevent affrighting Dreams and Fears in the Night: to Travail in Safety; how to tell any Number one shall think, be it never so great; to know the Planet that hath Dominion in the Nativity of any Person: the Art of discovering the truth from Falshood: how to know whether you shall be Successful in any matters you engage in against another: to know whether the Party you Love be Virtuous and Chaste: to prevent or take Vermine, that come to destroy Poultry or Coney Warrens; to know what Place is best to live and thrive in, whether one shall be rich or poor, long life or short, what Sickness or Crosses shall befal one; the universal Doctor, or Astrological and Physical observation on tasting urine relating to health*

and ſickneſs, with cautions to prevent threatning Evils; a Treatiſe of Bees, how to order, Preſerve, Swarm, Gather their Honey, and all other Matters relating to them; the Warrener's Inſtructor, or a Treatiſe of Coneys, their ordering to preſerve or Encreaſe them; the Falconer's choice Inſtructor, or the beſt way to Manage, Feed, Purge, Scour, and keep Hawks to fly at all ſorts of Game, and to do whatever is requiſite for their Preſervation, well ordering, and to make them expert in what they are deſigned for, or required to perform; a plain and eaſy Introduction to the moſt curious Art, and healthful Exerciſe of Ringing Muſically on 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 Bells: How a Country-Man may know how much Hay or Corn his Barn will hold before it be put into it; how to know the Meaſure that ought to be in Cords or Stacks of Wood; to tell what a Clock (when the Sun Shines) by One's Hand; a Catalogue of the Markets, and the Days they are kept on in the ſeveral Counties and Shires in England and Wales; alſo an exact Catalogue of the fixed and moveable Fairs held Yearly in England and Wales, the Days and time of their Continuance: the like for Exactneſs never before publiſhed; likewiſe, a Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the Contrary; the true Value or worth of a Single Penny; or a Caution to keep Money, being a way to live happy in hard Times. And many other Matters too tedious to be mentioned in a Preface; but more at large expreſſed in this Book; which will give you ſuch Satisfaction, as you can in any Reaſon deſire.

I need not (as I think in this Place) ſay any more in Commendation of this Book, but that you have in it Profit and Pleaſure united, and a more Uſeful one

(of this kind) you cannot expect: for when you find any that Equals, or Exceeds it, you may conclude you have found a Phœnix.

Therefore, relying on the Merit of what is here Written, I ſhall Cloſe with Recommending it to my Country-Men in general, and to Lovers of Art, and Critical Obſervations in particular; in which they may find the greateſt Myſteries of Art and Nature; and ſuch other Matters as are exceeding Edifying; ſo that (take it all together) it cannot but be wonderfully ſatisfactory to the Reader; as for me, I covet no Praiſe as many do.

For he who Writes to get himſelf a Name,
In this dull Age, is indigent of Fame.

And ſo only ſending it Abroad for the Benefit of all, I ſubſcribe myſelf,

Yours to ſerve YOU.

J. S.

THE

THE Shepherd's Kalender, &c.

A Computation of Time, in Minutes, Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years, divided into Quarters, with Signs Governing; as alſo of the Planetary Dominions.

IT is not fit (in this uſual work) to omit any thing that may prove profitable and advantageous to the reader; and ſince the exact knowing of times and ſeaſons is one main thing requiſite, I ſhall here ſet it down, not only for the preſent, but future years, that (without the help of any other Kalender) it may be eaſily found out.

Firſt then, the meaſure of time ariſes from minutes, 60 of them make an hour, 24 hours a natural day, &c. 7 days goes to a week, 4 weeks to a month, 13 ſuch lunar months, a day, and 6 hours to a year, tho' the year is commonly divided into 12 ſolar months, or ſo many ſigns which the ſun paſſes through, in the circle of a year; ſo that one month carries more days than another; as in this antient obſerving verſe

Thirty days hath fruit-bearing September,
Moiſt April, hot June, and cold November;
Short February twenty eight alone;
The other months, have either thirty one;
And February, when the fourth year's run;
Does gain a day from the ſwift moving ſun!

So that by this it is plain, that every fourth year, called Biſſextile, or leap year, there is allowed to February 29 days.

The year again is divided into 4 quarters, *viz.* the feaſt of the *Annu.* of the bleſſed virgin Mary, called lady-day; March 25 from its beginning under the ſigns of Capricorn, Aquarius, and Piſces: the next the feaſt of St. John baptiſt, called midſummer day, June 24, extending from the former, under the ſigns of Aries, Taurus, and Gemini; the next quarter, is the feaſt of St. Michael, the arch-angel, called Michaelmas-day, September 29, extending from midſummer, under the ſigns of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. The laſt quarter-day, is the feaſt of the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour, called Chriſtmas-day, December 25, extending from Michaelmas, under the ſigns Libra, Scorpio, and Sagitarius; and theſe, as I ſhall hereafter ſhew, have great influence, joined with the ſeven planets, *viz.* Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn; each of theſe latter, governing a ſeveral day in the week.

And now, becauſe there are ſome feſtival, and other days, that are not fixed, but vary, and fall higher and lower according to the change of the moons, I ſhall ſhew you without the help of a common *Kalender*, how you may find out on what days or times they fall out for ever.

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To know what month and day the moveable feast; and terms will fall on for many years to come.

THE next Tuesday, after the new moon, in February, is Shrove Tuesday, and the precedent Sunday is Shrove Sunday, let it fall out sooner or later in the month; but if the moon happens to change on a Tuesday, Shrove Tuesday falls not on that day, but on the Tuesday following; and sometimes, by reason of their being no new moon, or a very late one, it falls in March; but the rule is the same.

The seventh Sunday, after Shrove-Sunday, is Whitsunday, and the Thursday next, save one, before Whitsunday, is Ascension day, or Holy Thursday; but to make it yet plainer, I shall give you a table, how they fall out for several years to come.

Year.	*Shrove sun*		*Easter day*		*Asscn day*		*Whit sun*	
1706	*March*	6	*April*	2	*June*	2	*June*	12
07	*Febru.*	19	*April*	9	*May*	18	*May*	28
08	*Febru.*	11	*March*	13	*May*	9	*May*	19
09	*March*	2	*April*	20	*May*	29	*June*	8
10	*Febru.*	15	*April*	5	*May*	14	*May*	24
11	*Febru.*	7	*March*	28	*May*	6	*May*	16
♓	☾		♂		☿		♀	

And thus you may proceed to know, for a thousand, or more years to come. And now, because the terms are two of them moveable, I shall do but a little of the two fixed terms; but of the other,

other, I ſhall lay down rules how they may be found out in any year, with their returns.

As for the fixed terms, they are called Hillary terms, always begins the 23d of Jan. and endeth the 12th, or 13th of Feb. and hath four returns, *viz.* Quin. Paſ. Tre. Quin. Paſ. Cras. Paſ.

Michaelmas term, is the other fixed term, beginning the 24th of Octo. and ends the 28th of Nov. and hath ſix returns, *viz.* Treſ. mich. menſ. mich. Craſ. An. Craſ. mar. Octo. mar. Quin. mar.

As for the two moveable terms, they are trinity term, and Eaſter term; Eaſter term always begins 17 days after Eaſter day, and endeth the Monday after Aſcenſion day, and hath five returns, *viz.* Quin. Paſ. Tre. Paſ. menſ. paſ. Quin. Paſ. Craſ. Paſ.

Trinity term begins the Friday next after Trinity Sunday; and the Wedneſday fortnight after it ends; and hath four returns, *viz.* Ceaſ. Tri. Octo. Tri. Quin. Tre. Tre. Tri. Tri. but of the falling out of the moveable terms, to make it yet more plain I ſhall give a brief table how they fall, for ſome years to come.

Year.	*Eaſter Term.*				*Trinity Term.*			
	Begins.		*Ends.*		*Begins.*		*Ends.*	
1706	*May*	11	*June*	6	*June*	24	*July*	13
07	*April*	26	*May*	22	*June*	9	*June*	28
08	*April*	17	*May*	13	*May*	31	*June*	16
09	*May*	7	*June*	2	*June*	20	*July*	9
10	*April*	22	*May*	18	*June*	5	*June*	24
11	*April*	14	*May*	10	*May*	28	*June*	16
12	*May*	5	*May*	19	*June*	16	*July*	15
13	*April*	25	*May*	21	*June*	8	*June*	27

And

And according to this table, you may proceed by the aforegoing directions, to any number of years, which will be very uſeful to many imergencies; this book being the beſt of Kalenders, for all uſeful directors; containing a great deal more than any, may ſerve the yearly charge and trouble of buying, and carrying about you any other; and by the way farther note:

Eight days before any term begins, the Exchequer openeth, except Trinity term; before which it opens four days, and no more.

Eclipſes of the ſun *and* moon, *how cauſed with rules to know when they will happen.*

AS for the moon's being eclipſed, it is when the earth interpoſes (in a direct line) between it, and the ſun; ſo that the ſhadow ariſes ſo high, as to reach the Opacus, or neither part of the moon's orb; which only happens at a true or oppoſition of a full-moon, or a little before or after the full; and this is when they are in the ſign of the dragon's head or tail, which is only the inſection of two circles, *viz.* the ecliptick, and the different; which circle, the moon moves about in.

The eclipſe of the ſun is cauſed by the interpoſition of the moon's dark body between us and it; ſo that, till they depart from oppoſitions there is an eclipſe, more or leſs: but the ſun being far bigger than the moon, cannot ſuffer a total eclipſe, though the moon often does, becauſe the earth is bigger than the moon; and ſo the ſhadow many times totally covers it from the ſun, for a time.

If the moon at the time of her true oppoſition to the ſun, ſhall be different from either of the named points, leſs than to 10 degrees, 21 minutes, and 20 ſeconds; then the moon cannot avoid ſuffering an eclipſe.

If the latitude of the moon, at the time of a viſible conjunction, be leſs than 30 minutes, 4 ſeconds, ſhe will eclipſe the ſun; but if the apparent latitude of the moon exceed 40 minutes, 5 ſeconds, then can there be no eclipſe.

Therefore

Therefore the apparent latitude, being more than 30 minutes, 40 ſeconds, and leſs than 34 minutes, 51 ſeconds, then in all probability there will happen an eclipſe of the ſun, though not to a very great degree: and by the rules at all times may the eclipſe be found out, as to the time of their happening; and to ſave your eyes in gazing on the ſun eclipſed, take the image of it in a mirror, or looking-glaſs and by that means you may plainly ſee how the eclipſes encreaſes, and diminiſhes, &c.

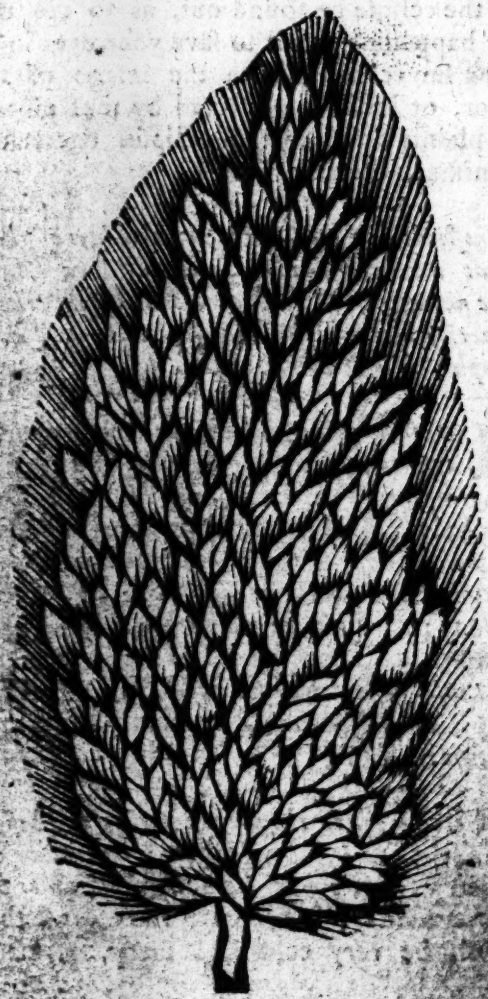
Prognoſticks, or predictions, on the days of the week, that new-year's-days ſhall fall on; relating to the weather, to fall out, throughout the year; ſcarcity and plenty; diſeaſes, that will happen to people; alſo to cattle.

MAny have conſidered the whole year, upon the day it enters on, *viz.* The firſt of January, being the circumciſion-day of our Saviour, commonly called new year's-day, and many things are drawn from it, throughout all the months of the year, as they fall out, or begin on this day; ſo that being proper to my matter and ſtreſs laid upon them, by many prudent people, knowing in this art and ſcience, I ſhall give my opinion or judgment on them, from long obſervation.

Obſervations on the years entring on ſundays.

If new year's-day (the firſt of [illegible]) fall on a ſunday, it denotes, the [illegible] ter will be very cold and ſharp [illegible]

but of little continuance; the greater part moiſt, with cold rains. The ſummer hot, but peſtered with violent rains; yet not ſo often, but the earth will kindly bring forth great plenty of



corn, roots, herbs, and fruits; meat will be cheap; among young people fevers and agues will be rife; and the greater number of thoſe that die, will be of the younger ſort; for cattle, it will be a healthy year.

Obſervations on Monday.

If the year enters on Monday, it is obſerved, that the winter will be mild: not afflicted with ſharp froſts, or black winds: yet ſome what rainy; ſo that the great overflowings ſhall happen, and much harm be done by floods: the ſummer however ſhall be temperate, but blaſts in the ſpring; and caterpillars (brought with the *eaſt* wind) muſt ſpoil the fruits of the earth; many ſhipwrecks will be heard of, and ſome great men promoted to higher dignities and honours for their good ſervices; and this year, more woman than men will die, travailing in child-birth, proving very fatal to many of them. Paſture will be ſcarce; yet plenty of corn, and proviſions reaſonably cheap enough. Griping of the guts, if not the bloody flux, and the ſmall pox, will be very rife.

Obſervations on the year's entering on a Tueſday.

In this caſe, the winter will be valuable; the weather often given to change from wet to froſt; then to ſleet and ſnow: then cloudy, open weather; ſun-ſhine, and the like; ſo that the froſts ſo happening, will be much prejudicial to the fruits of the earth, by reaſon of [illegible] freezing, the ſnow-water at the [illegible] *herbage, roots*, &c. As for [illegible]

met, it will be hot and dry and ſcorching up tender things, which will produce a ſcarcity of all things, but wheat and barley; the air will be thick and groſs, becauſe little winds or thunder will be ſtirring to purge it; ſo that many diſeaſes will (in all likelihood) happen, particularly the *bloody-flux*; of which many will die.

Obſervations on the year beginning on a Wedneſday.

The year entering on this day, produces a temperate winter; yet ſomewhat wet and moiſt, though free from high boiſterous winds, ſome ſmall matter of ſnow and froſt, may be expected towards the latter end: the ſpring however, will produce much graſs, and the corn ſpring up well; the ſummer will be (for the moſt part) cloſe, and cloudy weather, hot and ſultry; making it ſickly, ſubject to fevers, inflamations, and other hot diſeaſes, yet handycrafts, and huſbandmen, ſhall gain riches, and trading flouriſh more than at other times; here will be breakings-out, blains, blotches, and boils on cattle; and many die; ſo that fleſh will be dear; but to make amends, corn cheap.

Obſervations on the year beginning on a Thurſday.

This produces a long winter, moſtly dry, with cold winds, yet wholeſome and healthy, the ſummer (a great part of it) temperate, though (in harveſt-time) much rain will fall, with thunder and lightning, doing much miſchief (by the over flowing of the rivers, and land-floods) to the corn, yet there will be no want of plenty; murmurings, and diſcontent will be among ſome peo-

ple, and miſchief enſue thereon: people much given up to vice, particularly that of whoredom; taxes will decreaſe, and trade revive; for the moſt part, the ſeaſon will be healthful, but many troubled with catarrs, aſthmas, and conſumptive coughs, in the fall of the leaf, and moſt part of the winter, to their no ſmall affliction; yet fewer die than the laſt year.

Obſervations on the year beginning on a Friday.

If the firſt day of *January* happen on a *Friday*, expect the winter dry, for the moſt part, many black froſts, but of no long continuance; the winds blowing moderately, will ſo purge the air, that will prove very healthful, but the ſpring coming in wet, it will be but an indifferent harveſt-time; yet graſs, garden, and orchard fruits, ſhall eſcape tolerably well; but poor people will be in need, and much diſtreſs, for want of employment; diſeaſes in the eyes will be very rife, as alſo the ſpotted fever, calentures: cattle will likewiſe be diſeaſed, and many die, making fleſh dear.

Laſtly, Obſervations on the year, beginning on a Saturday.

New year's-day, falling on a Saturday, the winter will be pretty moderate, though accompanied with froſts, but not extream in holding [illegible] at a time, yet the frequent thaws, and [illegible] ſuddenly upon it, will do more hurt [illegible] it had held; however, the earth mellow [illegible] will produce a fruitful ſummer.

there will be good ſtore of corn, and other fruits, and much fodder for cattle, ſo that fleſh will be cheap; the diſeaſes this year, will much fall on aged people, ſo that many will die, more than uſual, in other years; tertian fevers will be very rife; many robberies, and other outrages will be committed in the face of the ſun; ſome murmurings, and repinings, will happen, but not to any effect.

Thus, reader have I given you prognoſticks for the year, from the day it begins, very remarkable among the learned and wiſe men of the Caldeans, Arabians, Ægyptians, and many Europeans, leaving the event to take effect, from your making remarks on what has been hinted, as you find it come to paſs. I proceed now to other matters of moment.

Unlucky days in every month, dangerous to begin any buſineſs on, fall ſick, bleed, purge, journey, &c.

THE obſervation of the antient phyſicians and aſtrologers, have found out (by long experience) that many days, by the malevolent effects of the planets, they have proved dangerous to men, women, and children; and therefore, to caution them (from enterprizing any thing of moment on them) have ſet them down in their order, as followeth.

In *January* are eight days, which ought to be avoided, and theſe are they, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 13, 17, and the 19.

In *February* only 3, *viz.* the 8, 9, 17.

In *March* 3, *viz.* the 15, 16, 21.

In

In *April* there are only 2, *viz.* the 15, and 21.
In *May* there are 3, *viz.* the 7, 15, and 20.
In *June* there are but 2 bad days, *viz.* 4, 7.
In *July* 2, *viz.* 15, and 20 days.
In *Auguſt* there are 2 unlucky days, 19, and 20.
In *September* there are 2, *viz.* the 6, and 7.
In *October* there is but 1, *viz.* the 6, day.
In *November* there are 2, *viz.* 5, 19.
In *December* there are 5, *viz.* the 6, 7, 11, 15, 16.

The *canicular*, or *dog-days*, are ever held perilous to fall ſick, to bleed, take phyſick in, or take too moch love-poſſet between the ſheets, over-heat one's ſelf with labour, travel, or the like; theſe begin the 19th day of *July*, and continue to the 28th day of *Auguſt*.

As for the other days (not mentioned as bad days) proceed in your affairs, and proſper, but, on any of the ominous days, to fall ſick, is a ſign of a doubtful recovery, if at all; and thoſe take a long journey, beginning it on any one of them, will be in danger to fall ſick, or get ſome great hurt by the way, if not die, and never return home; whoſoever weddeth a wife on any of theſe days, will find ſorrow and croſſes in ſuch a wedlock, if not be forced to part in a little time; any great work begun, will not proſper, nor come happily to an end, as expected.

The moſt remarkable days in the year, that are accounted fortunate, to begin any weighty matter on.

Since the antients have laid great ſtreſs, as well upon the lucky days, as the unlucky, it will be convenient to place them in order one after another; and note (by the way) that the lucky days

days for *marriage*, *bargains*, going a *journey* or beginning a *voyage*; and what ever else is of weight and moment. Yet all the reſt, not *marked* before to be unlucky, in each month are indifferent lucky, and not to be neglected, when your occaſions require you to employ them, leſt you be either taxed with ſloath, or ſuperſtition in time and ſeaſons.

Lucky-days, &c.

Twelfth-day, or Epiphany	January 6
The converſion of St. Paul	January 25
The purification of the Virgin Mary	February 2
Valentine's-day	February 14
The annun. of the Virgin Mary	March 25
St. Mark the Evangeliſt	April 25
St. Philip and Jacob	May 1
St. Barnabas, or the longeſt day	June 11
St. John Baptiſt	June 24
St. Peter the apoſtle	June 29
St. James's day	July 25
St. Bartholomew's-day	Auguſt 24
St. Michael's day	September 29
St. Luke's day	October 18
St. Simon and Jude's day	October 28
All Saints	November 1
St. Andrew's day	November 30
St. Thomas's day	December 21
Chriſtmas-day	December 25
St. Stephen's day	December 26
St. John the Evangeliſt	December 27

These are looked on as days that bring bleſſings with them; yet, over and above

Ordinary

Ordinary days throughout the year, more succeſsful than others, not named, already for lucky days.

IN January are 3 more particular happy days, beſide what I named, though the reſt not marked ill (as I have ſaid) are ſucceſsful enough, *viz.* the 16, 18, 26.

In February there are 4. *viz.* 10, 19, 27, 28.
In March there are 2, *viz.* 14, 18.
In April there are 3, *viz.* 13, 22, 27.
In May there are 5, *viz.* 3, 5, 7, 11, 19.
In June there are 4, *viz.* 10, 17, 26, 27.
In July there are 6, *viz.* 1, 13, 19, 21, 27, 30.
In Auguſt there are 3, *viz.* 3, 7, 9.
In September there are 5, *viz.* 4, 8, 11, 15, 19.
In October there are 3, *viz.* 1, 8, 13.
In November there are 4, *viz.* 3, 9, 11, 15.
In December there are 3, *viz.* 9, 13, 17.

And on theſe days (favoured by the more immediate influence of the planets) many wonderful actions, and things have been done to an accompliſhed ſucceſs, as well by the mighty of the world, as the ordinary ſort; inſomuch, that they have been celebrated by the ancients, and feſtivals appointed on them with ſongs in praiſe of what great atchievements have been done on them: and theſe feſtivals promoted only for the ſake of the good luck theſe days produce; but let me tell you by the bye, that if you undertake any [illegible] it will not proſper on [illegible] let your deſigns be good, [illegible]

not the ſucceſs your wiſh according to this prophetick verſe.

Good days, good deeds do ſtill beget;
But the bad deeds the bright angels let,
Dark influence, to dark act give birth,
But here the ſtars light, joy, and mirth.

Obſervations on remarkable days, to know how the whole year will ſucceed in weather, plenty, &c.

IF the ſun ſhine clear and bright on chriſtmas-day, it promiſeth a peaceable year, from clamours and ſtrife, and foretells much plenty to enſue; but if the wind blow ſtormy, towards the ſun-ſet, it betokens ſickneſs in the ſpring, and autumn quarters.

If it be lowering, or wet, on childermas or innocents-day, it threatens ſcarcity, and mortality among the weaker ſort of young people, but if the day be very fair it promiſeth plenty.

If new year's-day in the morning open with duſky red clouds, it denotes ſtrifes and debates among great ones, and many robberies to happen that year.

If January 25 (being St. Paul's day) be fair, it promiſes a happy year, but if cloudy, windy or rainy, otherwiſe; hear in this caſe what an ancient judicious aſtrologer writes.

If St. Paul *be fair and clear,*
It promiſes then a happy year;
But if it chance to ſnow or rain,
Then will be dear all ſorts of grai

Or if the wind do blow aloft,
Great ſtirs will vex the world full oft;
And if dark clouds do muff the ſky,
Then fowl and cattle oft will die.

It is remarkable on Shrove-Tueſday, that as the ſun ſhines little or much on that day, or as other weather happens, ſo ſhall every day participate, more or leſs, of ſuch weather till the end of Lent.

Miſts, or hoar froſts, on the tenth of March, betokens a plentiful year, but not without ſome diſeaſes.

If the ſun ſhines clear on Palm-Sunday, or Eaſter-day, or either of them, there will be great ſtore of fair weather, plenty of corn, and other fruits of the earth.

If it rains on Aſcenſion-day, though never ſo little, it fore-tells a ſcarcity to enſue that year, and ſickneſs particularly among cattle; but if it be fair and pleaſant, then to the contrary, and pleaſant weather moſtly till Michaelmas.

If it happens to rain on Whit-Sunday, much thunder and lightning will follow, blaſts, mildews, &c. but if it be fair, great plenty of corn.

If Midſummer-day be never ſo little rainy, the hazel and wall-nut will be ſcarce, corn ſmitten in many places; but apples, pears and plumbs will not be hurt.

If on St. Swithen's day it proves fair, a temperate winter will follow; but if rainy, ſtormy, or windy, then the contrary.

If St. Bartholomew's-day be miſty, the morning beginning with a hoar froſt, then cold weather will ſoon enſue, and a ſharp winter, attended with many biting froſts.

If Michaelmas-day be fair, the ſun will ſhine much in the winter, though the wind at north-eaſt will frequently reign long, and be very ſharp and nipping.

If in the fall of the leaf in October, many of them wither on the boughs, and hang there, it betokens a froſty winter, with much ſnow.

Other curious obſervations on the ſeaſons of the year, as to the weather that will happen, and ſuch like matters.

GREAT obſervations to predict what will fall out, have been made upon oak apples in September; if cut they have ſpiders in them, it betokens blaſts, and infection; if flies, a dry ſeaſon; if maggots, a great increaſe of the fruits of the earth; if ſpungy and hollow, without any thing in them, ſcarcity of the fruits of the earth the enſuing year; if early ripe, the winter will ſoon advance very ſharp; if dry, a dry winter; if very moiſt, much wet, driſling ſnow, rain, and cold moiſt winds enſue; if the inner part (between both) fair and clear, then a plentiful ſummer will enſue, the weather fair and temperate.

Another obſervation is made on the beech-tree, which note on this manner: on All-hallows-day, cut off ſome of the bark, and after that a chip, or little piece of wood, cut it, if it be dry, then the enſuing winter will be dry, but pretty warm and temperate; if moiſt, a wet winter.

If on St. Andrew's-day, in the evening, much dew or wet remain on the graſs, it betokens a wet ſeaſon to follow; if dry, then the contrary.

If

If the nut-trees flower much, it betokens great plenty of corn that year; yet a ſickly ſeaſon in autumn, and a cold winter.

Infallible ſigns of weather in all ſeaſons throughout the year, by the planets, elements, creatures, &c.

SINCE many have made conjectures of weather and frequently failed in their predictions, I have now thought fit, for the advantage of the induſtrious huſbandman, and others, to lay down unerring rules and obſervations, whereby the various ſorts of weather, with their ſudden changes, may be known at all times, not only for one year, but for ever, viz. rain, wind, exceſſive heat or cold, ſnow, hail, froſt, thunder and lightning, ſudden whirlwinds and tempeſts, &c. And of theſe in their order.

Infallible ſigns of rain, and driſling weather, taken by obſervation of the planets, and other ſtars, elements, creatures, &c.

MARK the ſun riſing, and if it looks broader than uſual, then many moiſt vapours are gathering from the ſea, the air is thickening and the ſun-beams diffuſed in it, makes the face of that planet ſhow greater than uſual, and in a little time you will ſee the clouds muſter and ſpread the face of the heavens, and the air denſing into a watery body; and if this happen in hot weather, viz. ſummer or autumn, violent ſhowers will fall, but not of long continuance; but if in winter or ſpring, ſettled rains, but more moderate.

If the ſun riſes with a bluiſh circle inclining to white, the air is groſs, rain will ſoon enſue.

The ſun ſetting in a black cloud, and diffuſing or ſpreading its beams paliſh to the north and ſouth, prognoſticates a rainy night and morning.

The ſky of a duſky-red in the morning, and the ſun riſing pale, an over-caſting will ſoon enſue, and rain quickly follow upon it, attended with whiſking winds and ſlorries.

The often ſhifting of the wind is a ſign of rain, eſpecially in winter and ſpring.

Many ſmall clouds at north-weſt in the evening ſhows rain is gathering, and will ſuddenly fall.

The moon's horns blunt at its riſing three days after the change, denotes rainy weather for that quarter, but the other quarters ſeaſonable weather.

The ſtars ſeeming bigger than uſual, pale, dull, and not twinkling, ſhow the air is thickening to rain, which will ſoon fall.

Many ſtars appearing in the night, ſeeming a greater number than uſual, the wind eaſt in ſummer, fore-ſhows ſudden rain.

The ſigns of rain by creatures, &c.

WHEN the hern or bitern flies low, the air is groſs, and thickening into ſhowers.

When kine view the ſky, ſtretching up their heads, and ſnuffing the air, moiſt vapours are engendering: and the cauſe of their doing ſo is, their ſenſibleneſs of the air's ſudden alteration from dry to wet; and ſudden rain will enſue, though at that time the ſun may ſhine out.

The chattering of ſwallows, and their flying low about ponds and lakes, denotes rain.

The

The frogs much croaking in the ditches and pools, &c. in the evening, foretels rain in a little time to follow; alſo the ſweating of ſtone pillars, or tombs, denotes rain.

The ants removing their eggs denotes rain, for, by a ſecret inſtinct of nature, finding the air changed into much moiſtneſs, they carry them to a place of drier ſecurity.

The crows flocking in large flights, holding their heads upwards as they fly, and crying louder than uſual, is a ſign of rain; as alſo their ſtalking by ponds and rivers, and ſprinkling themſelves.

The often dropping and diving of water fowls, fore-ſhows that rain is at hand.

The peacocks crying much, denotes rain.

Cattle leaving off to feed, and haſting to ſhelter under hedges, buſhes, trees, out-houſes, &c. ſhows ſudden ſhowers of rain are coming.

And of this, to conclude rainy weather, I ſhall tell you a pleaſant but true ſtory.

A gentleman who travelled much, ſeeing a ſhepherd by the road-ſide, tending his flocks, and other cattle, demanded of him, if it would continue that day as it then was, for the ſun ſhined out: the ſhepherd looking on his cattle, told him it would rain very much in an hour, and extremely wet him, unleſs he got ſhelter: the gentleman ſmiled at this, and would not believe him; but as he ſaid, ſo it proved; for immediately a little cloud ariſing at ſouth-weſt, came driving on with the wind, and ſpread itſelf, ſo that the ſky was covered with prodigious blackneſs; and though the gentleman rid hard to get to a town about five miles from him, the rain, e'er he reached it, poured down ſo prodigiouſly, that he was

wet to the ſkin; and remembring what the ſhepherd ſaid, that upon his return finding him in the ſame place, he requeſted he would tell him how he came preciſely to know the change of the weather. The ſhepherd at firſt refuſed it; but for half a crown (after much importunity) conſented; and when the gentleman expected he ſhould expreſs himſelf in aſtrological terms, he only ſaid, Sir, do you ſee yonder pied colt, pointing to him? Well, ſaid the gentleman, and what of that? Why, ſays the ſhepherd, when he runs his head into the hedge, and turns his arſe to the weather-gage, then it will certainly rain, tho' the weather promiſes at that time otherwiſe to thoſe that are ignorant of ſkill in prognoſticating. This may be (ſays the gentleman) but that will not ſignify to me on my journey, ſeeing I can't carry ſuch an almanack as your colt in my pocket. However, the gentleman was highly pleaſed, and concluded his money well laid out. But here I have outdone the ſhepherd, in giving ſo many prognoſtics, that be where you will, you cannot miſs of ſome of them to inform you.

Signs of winds, and ſudden ſtorms ariſing, prognoſticated by the planets, elements, creatures, &c. in all ſeaſons of the year.

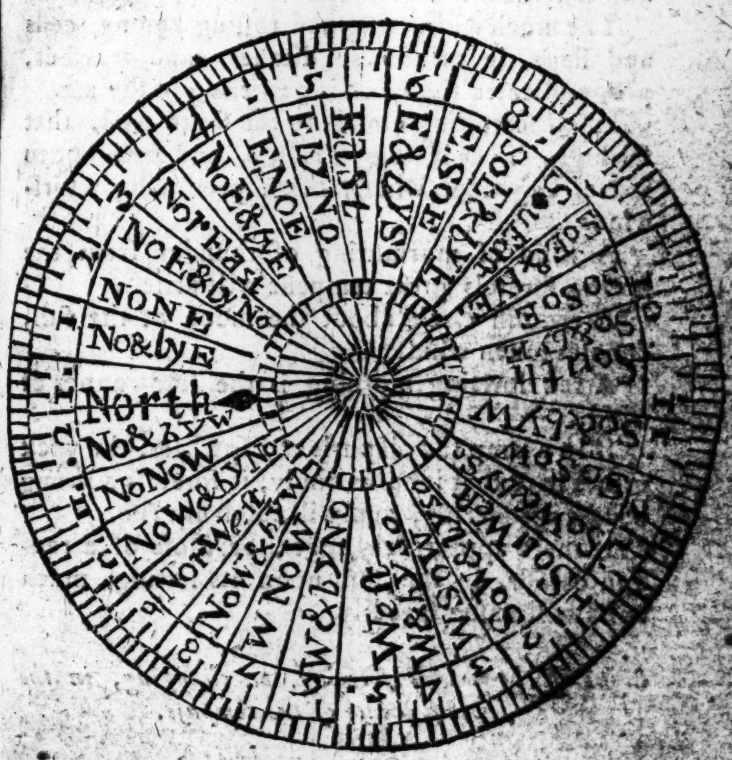
IF the moon bluſhes, and is redder than uſual, winds are engendered, and ſtorms will ariſe.

If at ſun-riſing, pale ſpots ſeem to appear in its orb, and dazzle there, ſtrong winds will enſue from the ſouth, the wind ſoon ſhifting thither from whatever quarter it was in before.

Meteors, or, as ſome call them, ſtars, ſhooting ſwiftly, and ſpreading a long train of light, foreruns winds that will ſoon enſue.

Chaff,

Chaff, leaves, thiſtle-down, or ſuch light things, whiſking about, and turning round, foreſhews tempeſtuous winds.



A murmering noiſe in the woods, when little wind is ſtirring, foretels a ſtorm is engendering.

Cormorants, and other ſea-fowls, flocking to ſhore, and often crying, denotes great ſtorms to enſue.

Cattle on a ſudden haſting to their ſtalls, houſing-places, or other ſhelter, do the like.

The hern flying exceeding high, denotes the air is moved with winds in the upper region, and that ſudden ſtorms will enſue.

The much whiſpering and ruſling among reeds and flags, in meadows, ditches, and marſhes, prognoſticates the wind is gathering in the air.

Small ſcattering clouds to the ſouth-weſt, that fly high, lie as it were in ridges, and ſeem not to move, engender winds, often producing whirlwinds.

A kind of murmuring of thunder from the north, foretels great tempeſts will ariſe.

A reddiſh circle about the moon at the full, denotes much wind.

A red lowring morning is the fore-runner of wind.

If in a lamp the oil purls and ſparkles, the wick grows hard that it burns dimly, it foretels a ſtrong wind engendering, and will ſuddenly riſe.

If there appear fiery ſpots, or thoſe of a reddiſh colour, in the ſun upon its ſetting, much wind will enſue ſpeedily.

Signs of the winds ſhifting, or changing, in the ſeveral points of the compaſs.

WHEN the ſun riſes with many pale ſpots appearing in its orb, and part of it vailed in a cloud, the wind in what part ſoever, it will ſoon ſhift to the ſouth.

When the wind has been ſettled 24 hours or more, in any of the full points, as north, eaſt, weſt,

weſt and ſouth, when it begins to ſhift, it will not ſettle till it comes to the oppoſite point, as from the north to the ſouth, and ſo from the full eaſt to full weſt; and ſo of the angular points, as from the north-eaſt to ſouth-eaſt.

Let the wind be in what quarter it will, upon the new moon it preſently ſhifts.

When the generality of the clouds rack or drive with the wind, yet many in little fleeces or long ſtrakes lying higher, and appear not to move, the wind is flagging, and will quickly ſhift.

Signs of ſtorms ceaſing.

A Haſty ſhower of rain falling when the wind has raged for ſome hours, ſoon allays it.

If a ſtorm riſe with the ſun, at the falling of the ſun it will begin to decline; and about midnight ceaſe.

If the water ruckles much, and frequent bubbles ariſe, the ſtorm is of a ſhort continuance.

If a halcyon, or king-fiſher, a bird ſo called, attempts the ſea when the wind blows hard, it is ſign it is abating, and will ſoon ceaſe.

The uneaſineſs of ſwine in their ſty, and their endeavouring to be enlarged, denotes the wind in a little time to ceaſe.

The merry chirping of ſparrows, does the like; as alſo the moles coming out of their holes.

Signs of exceſſive hot weather.

LITTLE ſtrings like cobwebs, flying in the air in a morning, ſhow the heat will be much, eſpecially for the ſeaſon.

A glittering on the graſs at the ſun-riſe, like the thread of ſpinners, denotes much heat in ſummer or autumn.

The ſteaming and ſmoaking of ſtanding water, when the ſun is about ſetting, foretels a hot day to enſue; for then the mineral fires are forcing their way to add to the ſun's enflaming the air.

Great ſwarms of gnats abroad in marſhes and fenny places, in the evening, foretels hot weather to enſue.

Many frogs coming out of the water on the banks or ditches, ponds, &c. preſage hot weather to enſue.

The plover or lapwing flying high, and then low, making almoſt continual cries, foreſhews much heat to follow.

Signs of cold weather, or a hard winter.

THE ſun's ſetting in a miſt, looking red, and broader than uſual.

The clearneſs of the ſtars, and their much twinkling.

Starlings, feldfares, and other birds of a hot nature, haſtening in great flocks and flights from the northern to the ſouthern climate.

Cold dews and morning rhymes on St. Bartholomew's day, and the three ſucceeding days.

A hoar froſt on Michaelmas-day in the morning, denotes a hard winter.

The ſwallows going away ſooner than uſual, denotes a cold ſeaſon to enſue.

The birds laying up haws, ſlows, and other fruits, in old nells, or hollows of trees, foretels a hard winter.

Sea-pyes flocking from ſalt water about freſh rivers or lakes, ſignifies a ſudden alteration of the weather to much cold.

The owl much hooting in the night, at Michaelmas tide, denotes a hard froſty winter.

Ignis fatuus, or will-with a-wiſp, much and often appearing in mooriſh ground, foreruns a cold ſeaſon.

Prognoſtics of fair weather by the planets, elements, and creatures, &c.

THE moon at four days old having her horns ſharp and pointed very bright, it predicts fair weather till the full, if not to the month's end.

The ſtars ſhining clear and bright, ſeeming to dart or ſhoot out pointed rays.

Little clouds ſinking low, as into valleys at ſouth-eaſt and ſouth-weſt.

The ſun riſing in the morning fair and bright, and ſetting at night bluſhing, without ſpots or black clouds near it.

The larks riſing very high, and continuing ſinging a long time.

The halcyons, and other ſea-fowls, leaving the ſhores and flocking to ſea.

Miſts or ſmoaking on the top of the water.

The rainbow appearing after a ſhower, and the blue and yellow part of it of a very bright and lightiſh colour.

Fiſh often riſing and bubbling at the top of the water; cattle feeding without often looking upon or about them.

Scattering white clouds, like fleeces of wool, to the north-weſt.

Spiders

Spiders webs on the graſs and trees, foretels much fair weather.

Bees flying far from their hives, and coming late home, do the like.

A bright, clear, or ſhining circle about the moon at the full, promiſes fair weather, and predicts many fair days to enſue.

Much dew on ſheeps wool in a morning, is a ſign of fair weather.

Signs of hail (violent and moderate) by the planets, elements, &c.

IF the ſun at riſing caſt a glittering light, as if it reflected on ſome lucid matter, though few or no clouds at that time appear, the vapours are condenſed in the cold region, and forerunning into clouds that will ſcatter violent hail.

If (in the morning) the eaſtern ſky before the ſun's riſing looks pale, and refracted beams appear in thick clouds, great ſtorms of hail will enſue, to the great damage of corn, vineyards, fruits, trees, &c.

If the clouds look fleecy, duſky, white enclining to yellowiſh, and move but heavily, tho' the wind is pretty ſtiff, the vapours compoſing them are engendered and frozen; as Virgil ſays,

Ah then, but I'll defend her grapes,
Such horrid hail on houſe-tops rattling leaps.

If the clouds appear of a whitiſh blue, and expand much, it will be ſmall hail or drilling; for that happens in winter, or the ſpring, when it cannot be carried high enough to be condenſed with a greater quantity of cold, becauſe the refracted ſun-

ſun-beams are weak in their operation, and this appears by a curling or curdling in the clouds as they riſe, and to appearance expand themſelves.

Signs of ſnow, and driſly ſleet, &c.

CLOUDS like woolly fleeces appearing high, and moving heavily: the middle a darkiſh pale, and edges white, carry ſnow in them that in the winter frozen in ſheets, by cold eaſt, north eaſt, or north weſt winds, preſſing hard on the air (no longer able to bear them up) ſhiver in the fall, and break into flakes, reſembling many figures, as ſtars. Leaves of trees, flowers, &c. If the clouds be preſſed nearer the earth, the vapours ſo frozen are groſſer, and the flakes are larger, but more remorſe, thinner and ſo fall in a fleet or little flakes.

The ſun's looking pale at riſing the much lowring of cattle in the fields: the croaking of ravens, and birds flaging their wings, fore-ſhow it.

Driſle is a kind of a rhyme or miſt; aſcending and freezing, and to be foreſeen as the foregoing.

Prognoſticks of froſty weather by the planets, elements, creatures, &c.

THE ſtars looking bright and twinkling much, ſhows a cold air, engendering froſt.

The ſky ſeeming fuller of ſtars than uſual, and the wind ſuddenly ſhifting to the eaſt, or north-eaſt, after the change of the moon, in the winter, denotes a ſettled froſt of long continuance.

The owls hooping often with a louder note than uſual, denotes a froſt at hand.

The

The ſuns ſetting red in a miſt, and a white fog creeping low in a marſhy or mooriſh ground, ſhows the air condenſing into cold.

The ſea coal fire burning blue (that is) a great part of the flame, and ſcorching more than uſual, foretells a froſt at hand, or if begun, its continuance.

The moon ſhewing bright with ſharp horns after the change, denotes the air is rarefying, and cold weather will ſoon ſet in to freeze the earth.

A hoary ryme ſticking on trees, buſhes, and pales in the morning, fore-tells ſharp bleak winds will ſoon ſet in, and contract a bitter froſt.

Little clouds hovering low in the north when none any where elſe appear, fore-runs cold freezing winds and ſnow.

Signs of a great thaw in any hard froſt, &c.

THE ſun's looking wateriſh at its riſing, is a ſign the froſt will break.

The wind having held long and extream ſharp in one point ſuddenly ſhifting; brings a relenting, if not a thorough thaw.

The ſun's ſetting in blueiſh clouds; and caſting retracted beams into them, bids the froſt prepare to be gone.

The ſtars looking dull, and the moon's horns blunted, fore-tells a change in nature.

Of wonderful ſigns in the heavens, and on the earth, whence they proceed; and what they prognoſticate of ſtrange events.

I Now come to treat of meteors, and ſtrange lights, and impreſſions in the air, and on the

the earth, prognoſticating many wonderful and amazing things to enſue; ſo far I conceive proper to the ſubject in hand.

Comets, blazing ſtars; with aſtrological Obſervations, what they are, and prognoſtics on them.

A Comet, or blazing-ſtar, is formed of an exhalation, hot and dry, being a great quantity of unctuous vapours, drawn up in the higheſt region, and there meet, approaching the ſe-

gion

gion of fire, are kindled, appearing when the ſun-beams are off it, like a real ſtar, with a blazing tail, though it be many hundred miles below the fiery region; and ſometimes it moves after the motion of the air, which is circular, but it never goeth down out of the compaſs of ſight, and ſo continue till the matter that feeds them is conſumed, and then expire. The time of their generation is ofteneſt in harveſt, or autumn; for in the ſpring there is too much moiſture, and too little heat to generate them. In ſummer there is too much heat, that will diſperſe and conſume the matter, that it cannot be joined together; and in winter, the cold and moiſture, contrary to the nature of a comet, oppoſes it.

Theſe fore-run many calamities, and the reaſon is this:

1. Great droughts enſue, becauſe the comet cannot be generated without great heat, and much moiſture is conſumed in the burning of it.

2. Barrenneſs of the earth; becauſe the fatneſs of the earth is drawn up, whereof the comet chiefly conſiſts, ſo that the earth wanting that oily ſubſtance, grows ſteril, and produces not as at other times.

3. Peſtilence; for as much of this kind of exhalation, in long burning, expiring or going out, diffuſeth itſelf, and corrupteth the air with a poiſonous infection; and that, drawn in by us at our common breath, infecteth the bodies of men with plagues, violent fevers, or other exceſſive hot diſeaſes; and the like effects they conſequently have on the bodies of beaſts, that ſuck in the ſame airs, working on them by mur-

murrens, ſwellings, breaking out of boils, blains, and the like, proceeding from poiſonous infection.

The learned have noted, that after the appearing of comets, other great calamities befall; as wars, ſeditions, changes in ſtate; the death of princes and noblemen: and thus *Virgil*:

As in moiſt night a blazing comet ſtreams,
With bloody omens red, and ſyrious beams,
Brings to ſad mortals, ſickneſſes and thirſts,
And heaven in mourning hangs, with influence curſt.

For (ſay they) at what time the comet do ſhine, there be many hot and dry exhalations in the air, which influence the natural temper of the hot, dry, and colerick perſons, whereby they are quickly ſtirred to anger, to raiſe wars, tumults, or contentions: alſo thoſe nice bodies, living at eaſe, are of a ſoft delicious temper: ſo the infection ſeizes them ſooner than laborious hard faring bodies, for in plagues it hath been obſerved, that the moſt delicate fed and tender bodies, are ſooneſt infected and ſwept away; I might enlarge on this, but my propoſed brevity contains me to deſiſt and proceed to other matters.

Many ſuns appearing in the heavens at once, the cauſe, and what they predict.

OFten to the appearance of men, two, or many times three ſuns hath appeared in the firmament at once, though in reality but one real ſun, the other being the images or impreſſions of it, in denſed air, or watery clouds, for they are nothing

thing but the idols, or images of the real ſun, that daily enlightens the world, repreſented by its beams, impreſſing in an equally thick and ſmooth groſs air, or cloud placed on the ſide of the ſun, and ſometimes on both ſides, into which the ſun-beams being received, as into a glaſs, expreſſeth the likeneſs and faſhion of light, which is in the ſun ſo appearing to us, who are a vaſt diſtance beneath it, is their where many ſuns.

This thick and watery air or clouds, is not directly under the ſun, for when it is, it makes the circle about it called the crowns or garlands, or if it were oppoſite to the ſun it will form the rainbow, of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter, but on the ſides where the images may be beſt reflected and repreſented.

There are often ſeen in the morning and evening, about the riſing and going down of the ſun, though ſometimes at other hours, and ſometimes there appear many little ſuns, like unto ſtars, which are cauſed by many little divided clouds, as the reflection of a man's face appears in all parts of a broken glaſs: or as a multiplying glaſs makes one thing ſeem many.

The appearing of theſe phœnomenas, naturally betoken tempeſts and much rain to enſue: becauſe they cannot appear but in watery diſpoſitions of the air.

Alſo if they appear on the ſouth-ſide of the ſun, they ſignify more violent ſhowers than of the north, and the reaſon is the hot ſouthern vapour is ſooner diſſolved into water, than the colder northern one.

As for a ſupernatural ſignification, they have been noted to have portended the condition of prince

for kingdoms, as not long before the contention of Galba, Otha, and Vitellius for the empire of Rome, three ſuns appeared: alſo a little before the ſlaughter of Lewis, king of Hungary, in a battle againſt the Turks, were ſeen three ſuns, denotes the three princes that afterward contended for the kingdoms, viz. Ferdinand king of Bohemia, John John Wayvode, of Tranſilvania, and Solomon emperor of the Turks.

The appearing of many moons in the night, and what they prognoſtic, of good or bad.

AS for the cauſe of many moons appearing, or ſeeming to do ſo at once, I need not repeat it again, but only tell you the cauſe is the ſame as that of the ſun. Pickney calls theſe night-ſuns, becauſe they join with the light of the moon, augment its light in wonderful meaſure, whilſt they continue.

They foretell great rains, and wet ſeaſon to follow producing land-floods, and doing much harm to corn and graſs, if grown up; alſo the overflowing of rivers, and the breaking in of the ſea, and in general a moiſt wet year (or part of a year as they fall earlier or later, to enſue to the end, which will occaſion ſcarcity of corn, and other fruits of the earth.

Of the rainbow (how cauſed) and what it prognoſticates.

HAVING promiſed to ſay ſomething more particularly of the rainbow, which gives great inſight to the weather, immediately to follow,

follow: I ſhall treat of it here, as it moſt probably follows in order.

The rainbow is the apparition of certain colours in a cloud oppoſite the ſun, in a half circle, as Virgil ſeems to hint, when he makes Iris, or the rainbow meſſengers to Juno, *viz.*

From heaven then dew roſe wing'd Iris flew,
She 'gainſt the ſun, a thouſand colours drew,
Plac'd on her head, &c.

The ſun reflecting on a cloud at a diſtance from it ſideways, and refracting its beams there lively by its light, ſhews the various colours the clouds is compoſed of; Profidorious terms the rainbow the ſuns looking-glaſs, wherein its image is repreſented, and that the blue colours is the proper colour of the air or cloud, and the red of the ſun, that the other are mixed colours, or colours of connixtion: And indeed the colours more admirably lively than can be repreſented any where elſe. But ſince rainbows are ſo often viſible. I think I may ſpare the labour of a particular deſcription of them: therefore I proceed to what they prognoſticate in relation to weather, *viz.*

From that part the rainbow firſt begins to break, or vaniſh, winds will ariſe, and bring great ſhowers.

If the rainbow vaniſhes as it were altogether, fair weather will enſue.

If it be broken in many parts, tempeſtuous winds are gathering in the air.

If (after it appears) the colours wax groſſer and darker, rain is gathering, if light, and the colours fairer, the contrary; and gueſs of other aſpects in the rainbow.

Of the ignis fatuus, or fires that lead people aſtray in the night time, called the will-with-the-whiſp.

THESE in popiſh ſuperſtitious times, were held to be the ſouls that had eſcaped out of purgatory, to deſire the prayer of the living upon the earth, for their admiſſion into paradiſe, becauſe they were often ſeen in church-yards, where unctuous vapours ariſe from the ſteam of dead bodies, ſince they are called will-with-the-whiſp; or as the Latins call them ignis fatuus; fooliſh fire; becauſe they are rather a fire in ſhew, than a real one in truth,

It is a fire or reſemblance of it, that ſeemeth to go before men, or follow them in the night, and lead them out of their way into waters, or other dangerous places: It is a weak exhalation, kindled by reaſon of a violent motion in a cold night, in the loweſt region of the air: for in the hot ſeaſon they appear not. It is imbodied by the cold, and ſhuting as it were in a bladder, and its motion is from that of the air; for that being as it were of a piece, though innumerable particles, as agitated with violent motions, and as the body of a man moves in breaking it, the whole ſenſibly ſuffer, which makes this nocturnal light move ſwiftly, and preſs towards the party moving it, dancing and playing about him, ſo that the affright, and that many times by that means in a dark night makes him wander, and being once out, he knows not how to get into the right way again, and often miſchief enſue, by his tumbling into one bad place or another.

When

When theſe exhalations riſe much, which they moſtly do in mooriſh or foggy grounds. In autumn, and the beginning of winter, they forerun a cold ſharp winter, but a fruitful ſummer to enſue, becauſe it ſhews the cold vapours will not riſe high, but remain nearer the earth, and oppreſs it with ſtill froſts, more than bluſtering winds: and again, in ſo doing, the earth in winter will ſpend little of its heat, or evaporate its unctuous quality to any great degree, which working with its nitrous parts, is the cauſe of fertility, and cauſes encreaſe of all kind of vegetives, to a very great degree, more than ordinary.

Of the flame that appears on the hair and beards of men, and upon that of beaſts.

THIS by ſome has been taken to be wonderfully ſtrange, and of ſuch terror that ſome have been extremely affrighted by it, ſuppoſing it was the devil come to involve them in ſulpherous flames, when the cauſe is really natural. For theſe fires are ſometimes clammy exhalations ſcattered abroad in the air in ſmall parts, which in the night, by the reſiſtance of the cold, agitating in a violent motion, are kindled and ruſhing on where they find oppoſition, by reaſon of their clammy nature, ſtick, and appears a blue fire, very affrighting to thoſe at a diſtance, when the perſons on whom they faſten, perhaps perceive them not, or at leaſt not preſently.

When they are much abroad, they foretel high winds, and bluſtering ſtormy winds, a wet ſpring and a dry ſummer, very ſickly, but fruitful.

Strange

Strange apparitions of armies, and other wonderful ſights in the air, how cauſed.

APparations in the air, are only exhalations in the loweſt or higheſt region of it, not really fires, but ſeem to be the ſun and moon reflecting light on them.

The light in this caſe is inſtead of white, and the dark ſhadow ſets off the figures; ſuch apparitions ſeem terrible to the divers diſpoſitions of the exhalation, they cauſe variety of colours, according to the thickneſs or thinneſs of the exhalation, preſenting to the imagination of fond fancifed mortals, armies in battle, ſeas, and navies engaging on them, ſpacious fields, houſes, caſtles and the like, though indeed but airy phantomes: however they fore-run ſtorms, and are accompanied with flaſhes of lightning very often, and in the hotter weather, with prodigious claps of thunder if the clouds are groſs, and full of water, looking a greeniſh dark in the middle, though about the edges the light may as the thinner part, point various colours, being compoſed of hot and moiſt exhalation; and though theſe are looked on as ſupernatural cauſes, they are no more than the effect of nature.

The kinds of earthquakes, their cauſe, and ſigns, fore-running them, and what they portend.

IN this treatiſe I cannot but make ſome obſervation on the cauſe of earthquakes, conſidering

dering of late years, we have been ſo much alarmed with their prodigious effects, and ſo few people know what natural effect produces them, for wonderful things are related by hiſtorians concerning them, but the beſt opinions given of their cauſes, and the moſt probable, is, that extraordinary qualities of heat and cold, ſhut up in the vaſt caverns of the earth, contending for maſter, and preſſing violently to go out, but find oppoſition by the too much dryneſs or moiſture of the porus parts of the earth, ſee a way through all oppoſition.

The ſigns of an earthquake being at hand, is the much toſſing of the ſea, or other great waters, when no viſible cauſe is ſeen to occaſion it, for then the vapours labouring to force their way to open air, firſt finding a more eaſy paſſage there, than on the firm land, firſt make their way and boil up the water, as it were to force through them.

Alſo a cold calmneſs in the air is another ſign; for then the exhalation that ſhould be abroad, to get out with violence.

Others obſerve, that whether the ſky is as it were clear, ſome long ſtrakes of clouds are however ſeen; but the moſt certain, is a rumbling murmuring noiſe in the earth, and a kind of whiſtling wind; whiſking about the air, being troubled; for then the fore-running, or thinner part of the vapour is ſpinning out, to make way for the greater ſhock, and more violent groſs ſhock of it, yet however, the cauſe is the ſame, notwithſtanding the manner of ſhaking the earth is different as I ſhall briefly note.

The

The firſt is when the earth is ſhaken laterally, or to one ſide, which is when the whole force of the encloſed vapour driveth to one ſide, or place, and there is no contrary motion to it, if the vapour be weak, it only makes a rocking or trembling: but if violent, breaks out overthrowing the mightieſt buildings from their foundations: and by ſuch an earthquake (in the reign of Tiberius, the Roman emperor) twelve great cities in Aſia were leveiled in one, and moſt of their inhabitants were buried in the ruins; and ſad have thoſe been of late at Naples in Italy: alſo in the iſland of Sicily, and Lima, and Jamaica in the Weſt-Indies: I will not mention what happened in England lately; which was rather a trepidation than an earthquake: yet it cauſed much conſternation; and the exceſſive quantity of vapours, that then effuſed, in all probability, have occaſioned the climate to be the colder to this day.

A ſecond kind of earthquake lifts up the earth, and lets it fall again on a ſudden: this happens when the wind in a great maſs ſtruggles on a ſudden to evaporate: but the oppoſition is too ſtrong, and forces it down again.

The third is that which breaks its way violently through, cauſing openings, gapings of the earth: ſo that towers, cities, mountains, and high-ſtanding waters have been ſwallowed up and loſt; all theſe are very terrible, and are in the hot ſeaſon accompanied with prodigious thunders and lightnings: and the vapours preſſing too much infection upon the air, before it can be refined and purged, it infects the bodies of men and beaſts, cauſing mortal diſeaſes: and the wind having ſpent ſo much, that it cannot in a plentiful

manner aſſiſt to produce fertility, a ſcarcity enſues not only for the preſent, but for ſome years after, till the recruit comes to make the ground more fertile, *&c.*

Signs fore-running thunder, lightening, &c.

METeors ſhooting in the night in ſummer-time, denotes the air inflamed with much heat, and that thunder and lightning will enſue.

Many cracks and cleſts in the ground, ſignify that the fiery vapours are aſcended from the earth, and have dried and parched it in their paſſage: ſo that the fire being mounted ſo ſoon as thick clouds over-caſt the ſky, the groſſer part of the fire deſcending, and ſtruggling with the watery clouds to get a paſſage through, is that which is called the lightning.

If no clouds appear in ſultry weather, and the ſun ſets red and fiery, great flaſhes will appear in the north, and north-weſt, which is called fulgetrum, and is lightning: but not meeting with oppoſition, it carries no thunder with it, though ſpringing from the ſame cauſe, but wanting oppoſition, the noiſe is not heard.

Of ſudden whirlwinds, and ſurpriſing tempeſts.

WHirl-winds, or vapours ſuddenly riſing out of the earth, and gathering in the air, imbodied in clouds, and ſtretching them, break forth violently: ſo forcing their way to the earth, with much fury in a narrow compaſs, as it were incloſed, they circle round, and hur-

rything about violently, often overturning houſes, barns, ſheep-cots, and lifting people and cattle into the air, letting them fall again many times to their deſtruction; though in theſe countries they are not ſo violent, as others nearer the line, where vapours are carried up more violently by the heat.

The ſigns that fore-run them, is a troubled ſky, the whiſking and circling light things about, when as yet there appears little or no wind, a murmuring heard in the air, the air beating down right, as it were upon the water, and making it wrinkle: trees whiſking in one place, and not in another.

Approved rules for managing huſbandry, or rural affairs, during the twelve months of the year for ever.

In JANUARY.

LAY warm dung to the roots of your young choice trees and plants: lop and take off ſuperfluous branches in the new moon: if the weather be open ſet beans, ſow peaſe, parſnip ſeeds: dig and trench your ground eſpecially in gardens: give your cattle gentle drenches; and to the more ſickly, and weak, warm marſhes of bran and malt ſodden in water, keep them warm houſed, if the weather be extream cold, and cover your choice plants and flowers.

In FEBRUARY.

Cut quickſet, and ſupply the decayed places with new ones, plant vines, hops, liquorish and

and all ſhrubs bearing fruit. Sow onions, peaſe, beans, ſalleting for the ſpring, and pot herbs, moſs fruit trees, and prune them, take off ſuperfluous branches, not yet removed. Graft on young ſtocks, and manure barren ſoil with dung and other manure, to render it fertile, lay traps for vermine.

In MARCH.

The weather being open, and the wind not in the cold quarters, cover the roots of fruit trees, that before were open, with dung; ſet quick-ſets, and graft choice ſiens; ſow barley, oats, onions, parſnips, carrots, mellions; ſet artichoaks, ſage, and all kind of pot-herbs; bleed and geld cattle in the waine of the moon; ſow all manner of garden ſeeds for the ſpring and ſummer ſtore.

In APRIL.

Sow flax, hemp, and pole your hops, ſet and ſow what plants and herbs were before wanting, open the mouths of your bee-hives, clean their ſtools, and rub them over with ſweet herbs to cheriſh, cheer, and enable them to take the more pleaſure in their labour, upon their firſt coming out; weed gardens and corn, prepare for dary-work, bark trees, and raiſe choice flowers.

In MAY.

In the beginning of this month, ſow and ſet all manner of tender herbs, continue to weed, trim up

up your hop gardens, cut off ſuperfluous branches, weed corn, diſtil cordial waters, make conſerves, drive rivers, and drain plaſhes.

In JUNE.

Shear your ſheep the moon encreaſing, geld your lambs and calves, the moon decreaſing, ſow lettice and rediſhes, three or four days after the full moon, gather ſuch herbs as you would keep dry for the winter uſe in the full of the moon, when the ſun has drawn up the dew and moiſture from them; ſet roſemary and july-flowers, and ſtake up weak plants and flowers.

In JULY.

Gather forward ſummer ſeeds, when the ſun has dried them; cut off needleſs ſuckers, drive bees, mow, inoculate, inarch, in the full moon, gather the ſeeds of ſuch flowers as are ripe, dry them in the ſun, then hang them in the pods to harden: to kill fleas and bugs, ſtrow powder of rue, wormwood, and nut-galls, under your bed.

In AUGUST.

Take the opportunity of the faireſt weather to reap in, from the before mentioned directions relating to weather, neither reap nor mow corn too early; let the ſun be pretty well riſen when you begin, and it will prevent much the danger of ſwelling and ſweating, gather garden ſeeds within a day or two of the moon's full; lay traps

for vermine; gather fruit in dry days; ſow ſeeds for winter ſalleting and pot-herbs.

In SEPTEMBER.

Gather hops, the weather being dry, and the dew off from them; take honey; make verjuce; move and ſet ſlips of flowers; remove young trees and plants, making them, in the tranſplantation, ſtand to the ſame quarter of the wind they firſt grew; do this in the new of the moon, the wind at ſouth or weſt: cut quickſets, and gather winter fruit without bruiſing; ſow wheat and rye; ſow parſnips, carrots, and turnips for winter ſtore.

In OCTOBER.

Continue to ſow wheat and rye; remove young trees and plants in the new of the moon; cut roſe trees, cyprus, juniper and box; ſet kernel ſtones and nuts, gather grapes in the beginning of the month: the weather being dry, make an end of gathering winter fruit; lay open the roots of fruit trees, and trench your ground: kill ſwine for your winter ſtore.

In NOVEMBER.

Fell timber, moſs fruit trees, geld calves, purge your cattle to prevent diſeaſes. Set crab-ſticks to graft on; in the laſt quarter of the moon ſet peaſe and beans; ſow parſnips and carrot-ſeeds. Trench garden ground with dung, make drains to carry the water off.

In

In DECEMBER.

Continue to fell timber; ſet traps, ſpringes, for hares, rabbits, and wild fowl; cover your choice flowers and plants with mats or ſtraw; coat, or double cover, your bee-hives; bleed horſes, if the weather be open, and drench your other cattle. Keep good fires, hoſpitality, and wholeſome warm diet. And thus much in general obſervations as to what is to be done relating to huſbandry throughout the year, which cannot but be of uſe to the honeſt countryman, *&c.*

Signs of murrain, rot, or ſuch like deſtroying diſeaſes in cattle; how to prevent or remedy them.

CAttle are one main ſupport of the nation, affording ſo many commodities to man, ſo that without their doing well, and multiplying, we ſhould be but in a bad condition; therefore it ought to be the care of thoſe who are moſt concerned with them, and to whoſe particular advantage they more immediately redound, to look carefully to them, and ſecure their health as may be: and becauſe murrains among larger cattle, and rots among the ſmaller, are the moſt fatal of diſeaſes, and ſweep them away by herds and flocks, I ſhall (from long experience) ſhow the neareſt way to fore-ſee the approaching danger, which coming for want of ſuch precaution or fore-ſight, has ruined many; and having fore-ſhewed it, tell how it may be helped, if, in ſpight of care, it takes effect; which ſometimes it will do.

Signs of murrain that do befal cattel.

IF the moon changes three days before St. Bartholomew's day, it will be a ſickly year amongſt cattle: but this is not the rule I intend to direct you by, for the obſervance of the particular above mentioned; but after the day is over, and no rain fallen in the night, go as ſoon as it is day into the fields of paſture, where your cattle are to be kept, and lying down with your eye againſt the ſun's riſing, as even as you can with the ſurface of the earth, and if you perceive a gliſtering, like ſpiders threads, or a white jelly, froth, or foam, on the graſs, then infectious vapours are beginning to riſe out of the earth, and to fall down in poiſonous dews, threatning infection to the larger ſort of cattle eſpecially; therefore (*for a* while) feed them on the higher and drier grounds; but if no ſuch thing at this time can be diſcerned, by reaſon the weather may be hot, and draw up that jelly, or whiteneſs of corrupted dew, look immediately at the time ordered on Michaelmas day in the morning: and if you obſerve it, then it will have the like effects, though ſomewhat weaker, and the air leſs corrupted: to prevent therefore this murrain, (long ſought) or, as ſome call it, gurget: if you are conſtrained to paſture your beaſts, bleed them as ſoon as ever the leaf begins to fall; peg their ears with dew-laps and helebore, or bearsfoot, a plant ſo called; drench them with ſavin and rue, boiled in ſtrong ale, and give them a ſcowering; and this will prepare them to reſiſt the peſtilential air, and mainly contribute to the preſerving them. If

If you find however that any of your Beaſts (after afore named Caution) be ſwelled under the Jaws, againſt the Throat bowl; then draw forth its Tongue, and open a Vein that lieth under it, an Inch and half long ways, and there will corrupt Blood, and infectious Water iſſue out: then having burnt Bay-ſalt and Allum, mix them with Vinegar, and rub it well into the Wound; this done, ſlit the Hide where the Swelling outwardly appears, and draw the Skin ſo that you make a Hollowneſs between that and the ſwelled Fleſh; beat together Spear-graſs, burnt Salt and Butter, put this kind of Poultis into the Hollow, between the Skin and the Fleſh, and ſtitch it together; but not ſo cloſe but the infectious Matter may evacuate.

This done, take a Lump of the blueſt Clay you can get, about four Pound Weight, boil it in two Quarts or more of Man's ſtale Urine, ſo much as (the whole being ſtirred after well boyling) will become thick, bruiſe a good Handful of the under Bark of young Elder, add to this a handful of ſalt, and a quarter of a Pound of ruſty Bacon, well maſhed and beaten to pieces; ſtir them continually till the Ingredients be as thick as Pap; then bathe the Beaſt's Face from the Ears downwards towards the Slit, as hot as he may endure it; ſo do three times a Day, till the Swelling abates, ſeparating the infected from the ſound Cattle, for fear of its ſpreading among them, more than otherwiſe it would: Then with an Ointment made of Butter, Tarr, and Bees-wax, anoint the ſore Places as hot as may be; and in ſo ordering the Beaſt will recover, unleſs exceeding far gone before taken in Hand.

The like Meaſures may be taken with Swine, for the violent Swelling in their Throat and Jaws con-

tracted by an Infection through foul feeding, and bad Airs, diſcerned by the like Symptoms.

Prognoſticks of a Rot which falls upon Sheep.

IF it has been a hot cloſe Summer, great Heat Drops often falling, and little Thunder, then on St. *Luke*'s Day, which is the 18th of *October*; make the Obſervations as before directed in the Morning, if the Sun riſe clear, otherwiſe do it as well as you can, and taſte the Dews upon the Graſs, if they be bitter or brackiſh, then the Sign is apparent, that it is likely to be an unhealthy Year for Sheep, and a Fore-runner of the Rot among them, if great Precaution be not had to prevent it, eſpecially if they be ſuffered to feed among old Graſs that has not been mowed, in moiſt, wet, low Grounds; for then taking in a great deal of Water, it makes their Skins looſe, and their Lungs full of Phlegmatic Water, that rots them. Conſider then in the firſt Place how they ought to be fed to preſerve them, which are ſo neceſſary in many Circumſtances to us.

The Graſs good and wholſome for Sheep, is that among which grows a good Quantity of *Melilot*, *Clover*, *Self-heal*, *Cinquefoil*, *Broom*, *Pimpernel*, and *white Henbane*: Alſo *Sparrow-wort*, *Knet-graſs*, *Penny-wort*, and *Middleweed-graſs*: For here the Soil promiſes, not only wholſome Graſs; but theſe are Medicinal, to preſerve them againſt the Infection, that not only cauſes the Rot, but many other Diſeaſes.

High Grounds, dry and fruitful, are the beſt Paſture for them, the Graſs there being uſually ſhort and ſweet: But if you cannot avoid putting them in

in low grounds, for want of other conveniency take care not to bring them from the fold, till the ſun be riſen, and then with your dog, or otherways chaſe them about; till they are well heated, and then let them feed or reſt.

This chaſing is many ways advantageous; firſt it beats the mildews from the graſs, and other dews very hurtful to them in their feeding; likewiſe kettles, webs, and ſtakes, which the ſheep licking up in feeding, contribute to the rot; it alſo ſtirs the humours in them that waſtes the moiſture, and prevents the effects of rottenneſs; they feed alſo more deliberately, and not ſo greedily as otherways they would do, chuſing their Food, which is moſt healthful and proper.

Once a month, and oftner in the raw wet ſeaſon, rub their mouths with bay-ſalt and vinegar, which in a great meaſure is a preſervative againſt ſickneſs; and thus much to the ordering them in general; for now I come nearer to particulars.

Rotten Sheep, how to prevent it, and other diſeaſes, and cure it when taken.

AS to the rot; particular to ſheep that are for grazing, the hunger rot that putrifies the fleſh and ſkin, and the pelt rot that cometh after great ſtore of rain to ſheep new ſhorne, mildewing the ſkin, and corrupting the blood, are the moſt ſweeping and mortal.

To prevent theſe then, and all others, the danger fore-ſeen, take the ſalt called Adracei, and once a week rub their mouths with it, and it is a great Prevention, and preſerver of them againſt rots: but if the rot is gone amongſt them, ſepe-

rate

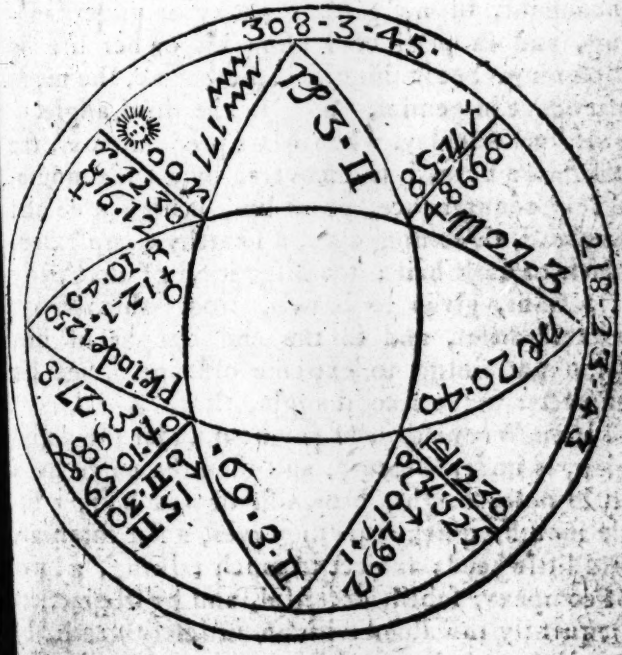
rate the infected, immediately bleed the reſt in their ears, under the tongue, and in the vein between the jaws; give them bay-ſalt, fennel and aſh-keys boiled in their water, and every one of them a brandy-cup full of aqua-vitæ, ſweetened with honey.

As for the infected, bleed them in the temple veins, then take fulfilago, colts-foot, and lung-wort, each an equal quantity, ſtamp them, and ſtrain the juice into water pretty well ſweetned with honey, and early in the morning give it them warm to drink, to each a quarter of a pint, and they will ſoon recover, unleſs their lungs be utterly periſhed: feed them with ſhort dry hay, and tares: the latter a little ſodden in fair water, in which fennel has been infuſed: let their houſings be free from any moiſture, or ill ſcents, and let them lye warm on clean dry ſtraw or fern, for a ſheep is a nice creature, much affecting cleanlineſs, and wholſome airs: take care likewiſe to drive away all venomous creatures from them, and this may be done by burning galbanum, hart's-horn ſhavings, or woman's hair: you may alſo give them (in their troughs) barly and beans ground together, or dryed peaſe and acorns ground, mixed with bran, and if the elm continues leafy, give them the tender boughs to brouze on, and thus you will preſerve your own, whilſt others not regarding theſe rules, will have them ſwept away by ſcores, if not by whole flocks when the rot comes amongſt them, therefore ſeeing you are well adviſed, neglect it not.

How

How to calculate nativities, to know good or bad fortunes; introducing to that curious art; plainly describing it by the complexions, humours, &c.

ALL the sages and wisemen of the world have held, and yet do hold, that the influence of the planets, and other stars and signs of the


308-3-45
218-23-45
♈3-11
♌27-3
♑20.4
♒17.1
♓6.9
♉3.6
♊27.8
♋12.1
♌1.25
♍12.1
♎10.4
♏12.1
♐13.30
♑12.34
♒30
♓15
♈30
♉27.8
♊25.58

health and ſickneſs; this granted, I proceed to ſhew you how this may be foreknown, and many incommodities prevented thereby.

Conſider firſt then to know the day and hour of the birth of the party whoſe nativity you would calculate; as ſuppoſe on a Monday, at half an hour paſt five in the morning, then you find the moon has dominion of that birth; the perſon ſo born will be of a pale complexion, ſoft flaxen, or whitiſh hair, ſubject to cold diſeaſes, inconſtant, of no great capacity or underſtanding, and in peril of looſing his or her life by drowning. See in this caſe in the ſcheme, the moon aſcendant in gemini, ☽ ♊ in the third angle.

If on Tueſday, when Mars predominates, the perſon be born, it is diſcovered by a wide mouth, a fiery countenance, great lips, a high noſe and forehead, threatning eyes, a ſwarthy complexion, black or dark hair; the diſpoſition of that party is furious, given to brawls, from which much trouble ariſes, and in the end danger of life, ſeldom attaining to extreme old age. See his character in the ſecond angle, thus, ♂ ♌.

If on Wedneſday, at any hour under the dominion, is under Mercury, and then the party has a little noſe, bright, browniſh or red hair, a little mouth, quick ſparkling eyes, a flat forehead, and little head; ſubject to much talking, a lover of company, ſubtil, deceitful, and by ill practices frequently threatned with an untimely death, by entering on plots and ſtratagems, obnoxious to great ones: his character is thus to be known, ☿ ♍.

If born of a Thurſday, Jupiter predominates, and you find his character in the ſecond angle thus, ♃ aſcendant in Leo, the ☌ party born under this

this conſtellation is a ruddy, fair, and ſanguine complexion, a high forehead, but of a round plump viſage, a little inclining to an oval, the noſe indifferently ſtanding forth, the hair a lovely brown, or inclining to lightiſh, the eyes hazle, but of a cheerful aſpect, his or her behaviour is cheerful, full of obligement, true to truſt, and a good friend, his or her fortune will riſe by the help of great ones, and his ſickneſſes, which will not be many, proceed from over abundance of blood, cauſing fevers, and the like; a long life and much riches is promiſed to thoſe under this influence.

Thoſe born on a Friday, under the dominion of *Venus*, whoſe character ſtands thus ♀ in the depreſſed, or undermoſt angle of the body, or point of the ſcheme, in *Taurus* ♉ the perſon born under her influence, is of a fair complexion, flaxen hair, and many times bright, enclining to red, affable temper, black ſparkling eyes, dimpled a little in the cheek or chin, fortunate by marriage, and greatly beloved, many children in wedlock, and others without it; yet often afflicted with hot diſeaſes; and very old age is not promiſed, but danger threatned of mortal wounds in luſtful contentions.

If from under *Saturn's* dominion that is, on Saturday, whoſe character is thus ♄, in the fourth angle oppoſite to *Taurus* ♉ and *Leo* ♌ depreſt, the party will in this caſe have duſky hair, a ſallow or melancholy complexion, ſlow to ſpeech, blue eyes, a long viſage, and ſtrait mouth, ſubject to melancholy, ſecret revenge, ſtudious and thoughtful, no riches is promiſed, but afflictions and [illegible] wiſe and prudent, but unfortunate in [illegible] age, wear out a long and troubleſome life.

If born under the *Sun*, charactered thus, ☉ in the ſixth angle, is the ſign *Aries*, ♈ the party will be of a cheerful countenance, a ruddy complexion, enclining a little duſky, of a humour affable, and very fortunate by a favour.

How to tell any number one ſhall think, be it never ſo great.

THis is a pretty divice, and ſome have been thought to conjure, or divine, when they did ſo exactly know the thoughts of others, *&c.* and it is no more than this: When the party has thought of any number, bid him or her multiply the number thought, by five, and give you the product, by which means the number thought will be ſo far above that thought on, that he will never ſcruple it, concluding it is impoſſible to reduce it; and this product being infallibly a five, or a cypher, then take away the number thought on will remain.

As ſuppoſe the thought-number was 53, which doubled, produce 106, and this multiplied by 5, is 530. The cypher then taken away, it is 53, the number thought on: and thus you may do (obſerving this rule) by what number ſoever any one ſhall caſt in your mind.

To know the planets that hath dominion in the nativity of any perſon.

THis is a very nice point, yet conducing to abundance of advantage, in knowing what ſhall befal one in the courſe of life, for as the planets good or bad, ſo our fortune will be; but be-

before I give further directions, obſerve the following alphabetical table, with their agreeing figures.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
9	0	20	0	4	50	60	70
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
10	0	100	200	300	400	500	
R	S	T	U	X	Y	Z	

In this caſe take the number of every letter of the chriſtian names of the party enquiring, and the like of their parents names, apply them to the letters of the table, and their figures, then bring the ſeveral numbers into one ſum total, then divide by 9, and then 1 or 4 remains, it denotes the Sun to have dominion in the nativity, promiſing long life, riches, and honour; if 7 or 2, then its the Moon, and your life will be inconſtant and changeable: if 9, Mars, promiſing a troubleſome life, by reaſons of jarrs, ſtrife, and a reſtleſs ſpirit; if 5, Mercury, denoting the getting of wealth, but not the art of keeping it, unſtable, deceitful, &c. if 3, Jupiter, promiſing riches, and favour of great ones: if 6, Venus, promiſing in love ſucceſsful; if 8, Saturn, bringing a ſullen bad fourtune.

The art of diſcovering truth from falſhood.

IF you ſuſpect you take a ſervant, or any other in a lie or falſe ſtory, that may be to your prejudice,

judice, or otherways, be not preſently ſo raſh as to change them with it, but try the following rule of art, to inform you in a certainty, of what you can but at preſent ſurmize or ſuſpect, without any real ground. Write the parties name, and the name of the day the diſcourſe was, or is made on, that you cannot believe, and then mind the following alphabet of figures.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	2	20	4	14	6	16	7
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
28	11	11	12	4	14	6	16
R	S	T	U	X	Y	Z	
18	18	18	2	2	4	14	

Take the letters and figures properly belonging to them, as the letters make the name of the party ſuſpected, alſo add thoſe of the nature of the day, and when you have put them into a ſum total, add 26, then by 7, divide the ſum total, and then take the remainder, and if it proves odd, you may be confident the party has told you an untruth or Æſop's Fables, inſtead of a veracity: But if even you may rely upon what he or ſhe has ſaid, and in caſe of an untruth, you may poſitively charge the party with it, and either by an open confeſſion, bluſhes, or ſome evident ſigns, you may eaſily come to the knowledge how you had like to have been deceived.

How to know whether you ſhall be ſucceſsful in any matter you engage in againſt another.

IF you would know whether you ſhould have the advantage againſt your adverſary, in any matter of controverſy, as a ſuit of law, love, racing, gaming, bargaining, or the like; to do this, conſider the name of each party, and rarely they happen alike: having well conſidered them, ſet down the following alphabet (with figures) under the letters, *viz.*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	3	22	24	22	3	7	6
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
20	1	10	33	13	8	13	7
R	S	T	U	X	Y	Z	
13	9	8	2	6	6	4	

And now to amaze the party more that comes to be reſolved, put the chriſtian names into Latin, in the nominative caſe ſingular, as ſuppoſe Peter is contending, or to contend in any of theſe matters with Paul, ſet down *Petrus* and *Paulus*; and ſo of any other name, then according as the alphabet directs, join unto every letter of the name propoſed, the figure or figures under the letter, as they ſtand in order, then caſt up the numbers to each party by itſelf, and being put together, proceed to divide by 9, and ſo doubt not to find the diviſion being made what remains to the one party, and to the other; and

this

this gives a fight to the victor, and the vanquiſhed; and if ſo happen, that in the diviſion of the whole 9, nothing remains, then take the laſt number of 9, to ſerve for your purpoſe: as I ſhall more fully explain in the cloſe: and thus I begin with the name mentioned, as by the ſame rule you may do with any other.

☽	13			☽	13		
♀	22	67	*makes ſeven*	☿	1	37	*makes four*
♄	8		*times nine*	♂	U	2	*times nine*
☉	13			☉	L	10	
♃	2			♄	U	2	
☿	9		*Remains* 4.	♃	☿	9	*Remains* 1.
	Sum	67					*Sum* 37

And by this rule the planets give their favourable influence to *Peter*, and promiſe him the advantage over the other, as having 4 to 1, againſt him in the remainder; that is, three odds to give him a good lot: But yet to make this more manifeſt, take the following table according to the foregoing rule.

1		3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3		2	5	7	9
4	He that ſhall	1	3	6	8
5	Overcome is of	2	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
		2	4	6	8

And

And thus you may know what is proper without any frivolous conceits of conjuration, or dealing with the black art, to injure or hurt yourſelf by diabolical charms or enchantments.

To know whether the party you love be virtuous and chaſte.

THIS is a nice ſecret, and may do much good in preventing much evil and ſtriſe after marriage. Write down the proper name of the party, either man or woman, with his or her mother's name, and put the number to each letter, as the foregoing experiment; add 15 to the ſum total, divide it then by 9, and ſo the ſum remaining, the remainder of that ſum being even, then conclude the perſon chaſte, honeſt, and virtuous; but if it appears odd, then you may with all imaginable reaſon conclude the contrary.

The Moſaic wand, to find out hidden treaſure.

THIS has been a ſecret put in practice to great advantage, in this order; cut a hazle-wand forked at the upper end like a Y, peel off the rhine, and dry it in a moderate heat, then ſteep in the juice of wake-robin, or nightſhade, and cut the ſingle lower end ſharp; and where you ſuppoſe any rich mine, or hidden treaſure is near, place a piece of the ſame metal you conceive is hid, or in the earth, to the top of one of the forks, by a hair or very fine ſilk or thread, and do the like to the other end; pitch the ſharp ſingle end lightly to the ground, at the going down of the ſun, the moon being in the encreaſe, and in the morning

morning at ſun-riſe, (by a natural ſympathy) you will find the metal enclining, as it were pointing, to the place where the other is hid.

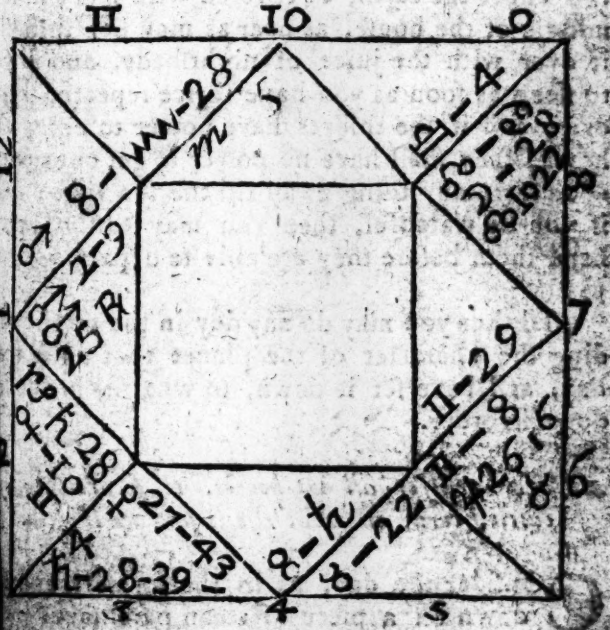
Choice ſecrets in aſtrology on ſeveral uſeful occaſions.

MANY have been deſirous to know (as a great ſecret) the power that is given to the planets and other ſtars, to prevent theſts and de-

predations on houſes, out-houſes, orchards, parks, warrens, fields of corn, cattle, tim-

ber, and the like: how either to ſtop and take the thief, or ſcare him from coming thither. And ſince wonders have been wrought in this, to ſecure honeſt people in their juſt rights, and it being hitherto an occult faculty, or rare ſecret, I ſhall give the reader ſuch an inſight into the matter, as few have hitherto done.

A ſafe way to ſecure a houſe.



If you ſuſpect your houſe will be robbed, and would ſecure it from thieves, as no doubt but

but you are desirous, consider the night what planet reigns, and is lord of the ascendant; and these are the characters, the Sun on ☉ Sunday, the Moon ☽ on Monday, Mars ♂ on Tuesday, Mercury ☿ on Wednesday, Jupiter ♃ on Thursday, Venus ♀ on Friday, Saturn ♄ on Saturday. Now consider on what night you do this, as to these planets, and write on fair parchment these characters, ♉ ♈ ♑, and suppose it to be on a Sunday, add the planetary character ☉ with this number, 1, 3, 5, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, and at that night, lay this under the earth, or covered with a tile in the middle of the house, as near as may be, sprinkle it over with the juice of nightshade, and so go to sleep as soon as you have thrice repeated them over, and if the thieves have power to enter the house, they shall have no power to get out again, or to carry any thing away till the sun rises; and if you be watchful, then you may easily apprehend them before they are able to depart.

And thus you may do any day in the week, adding the character of the planet that rules that day, as I have set it down, to what is beside set down in order.

A safeguard for all out-houses, to secure poultry, cattle, corn, or what else is shut up therein.

CONsider the day, as in the former, and set down on a piece of clean parchment the characters, ♋ ♉ ♏, add the character of the planet as for Monday ☽, and these figures, 9, 8, 5, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, lay this sprinkled with the juice of hemlock und

The threſhold of the out-houſe, or if there be none, in ſome ſecret corner, and if any thieves enter, they will be ſo blinded and amazed, that they will not find their way out again, but groap in vain till the ſun riſe, before which time you muſt be watchful to come thither; for the ſun ſhooting its beams through the air, the guardian virtues retire, and the force is diſolved for that time, but with changing the planet will ſerve for the next night, and ſo on.

A ſafeguard for an orchard, park, warren, or field, to take a thief, &c.

THE ſeveral places being guarded by one and the ſame planet, not to be too tedious to you, one and the ſame thing will indifferently ſerve to ſecure any of them from thieves that come to make robbery or depredation, whether it be for fruits of the earth, or any kind of cattle, or to ſteal away timber in fields or woods; to make which, take the following direction, have a piece of curious clean parchment, made of a ſleek ſkin, cut it with five points or corners in the form of a ſtar, but ſo large, that you may write in the center of it, what is to be written, viz. ♊ ♐ ♓ the characters of the celeſtial ſigns governing theſe affairs, add the character of the planet for the day, as before directed, and ſuppoſe it to be Tueſday, Mars that governs that day has this character, which ſet down thus, ♂ and this number 1. 7. 11. 12. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ cloſe it up with virgins wax, as I ſhould have told you, you ought to have done the former, and ſprinkle it

with the juice of fumitory, and place the ſame (if in a garden) in the hole of a wall; if in a field, foreſt, park, or wood, in the hole of a tree, having laid it before in gooſe tanſey; and ſo whatever any thief takes in theſe ſeveral grounds, he ſhall not be able to carry off till the ſun-riſing; but then if not watched he may do it.

To drive away ghoſts or ſpirits that haunt a houſe, and prevent the night-mare.

THIS is a curious ſecret, and I think never before made public, or privately practiſed but by a few: To do this, take the wool that grows between the two eyes of a black ſheep, burnt to powder, and after it has been ſteeped a night and a day in man's urine, mix this with the powder of nightſhade, or wake *Robin*, an herb ſo called, boil them in a quarter of a pint of *Aqua Vitæ*; ſprinkle the walls of the chamber you fancy is haunted with it, and no diſturbance will happen if you turn your face when you go to repoſe to the eaſtward, when in bed, and ſay your prayers.

This to be carried about one, for the prevention of Witchcraft, being under an ill tongue, or planet ſtruck.

THESE misfortunes generally happen under the power of the moon, who (as ancient hold) is the favourer of magic, or enchantment, take the moſt oppoſite planet to her in al laying her force this way, which is *Jupiter*, writ

his character thus ♃ on a piece of parchment, and add to it the following characters, that are the ſigns of the Zodiack, viz. ♍ ♎ ♏ and this number, 1, 3, 2, 5, 7. $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; after this, ſet down the number the figurative letters in your name make, wrap it up in as ſmall a compaſs as you can, and ſowing it up in a piece of black ſilk, that has been ſteeped in juice of vervine, hang it about your neck when the moon changes, and you will be ſure from any danger of this nature, if you lead a good life.

To prevent affrightning dreams, and take away fear in the night.

YOU muſt take laudanum a dram, frankincence the like quantity, of bezoar-ſtone as much; beat theſe into powder, and write upon a piece of parchment theſe characters. ♄ ♃ ☌ ☿, and under them your name; put the powder in the paper you write on, and when you repoſe, bind them on your forehead and ſtomach, for you muſt have two papers ordered one and the ſame way, as directed, puting half the powder in the one, and other half in the other.

To help a perſon under an ill tongue, and make the witch appear, or the effect ceaſe.

CUT off ſome of the party's hair, juſt at the nape of the neck, clip it ſmall and burn it to powder, put the powder in ſal armoniack, write the party's name you ſuſpect backwards, and put the paper dipt in *Aqua Vitæ* into the other two, then ſet it over a gentle fire; let the

party afflicted ſit by it, and diligently watch it, that it run not over to catch flame, ſpeaking no word, whatſoever noiſe is heard, but take notice of what voice or roaring is heard in the chimney, or any part of the room, and then write how often you hear it, and fix before each writing this character, ☽ and if the party who afflicts you, appears not viſible, though you may know the voice, repeat it again, and if ſhe appear in no viſible ſhape, it may make her charm important, and give relief to the afflicted party.

To prevent or take vermin, that come to deſtroy poultry, or coney warrens.

YOU muſt take a piece of a woolf's-ſkin, the hair on, the breadth of the palm of your hand or ſomewhat more, prick a great many holes in it with a bodkin, in the three corners, but leave the middle intire, ſcrape the middle part to the fleſhy ſide, ſo that it may be ſmooth enough to write on, then write theſe characters 2. 3. 4. 7. 5, this done, write the guardian ♃ ☉ ♈ ♓ ♑ name underneath them, viz. Azmeros, then burn the wool of foxes-tail, with ſome feather-few, and the ſeed of henbane, lay the powder on the characters, that it may cover them pretty well, then fold the corners, and ſtitch them up cloſe, with the powder in it, and this done, ſprinkle it with the juice of hyſop, and hang it up with a couple of horſe-hairs drawn out of the middle of the tail of a live ſtone-horſe, and hang it up in your hen-houſe, dove-cot, or for a warren on a pole, or a tree, as near as you can in the middle of the coney burrows, and the vermin will either

fear

fear to approach, ſcenting it at a diſtance, or being come near it, will continue ſnuffing, and endeavouring to get at it, then you may come and deſtroy them with a gun, dogs, croſs-bow, or otherways, as you find moſt practicable; inſtead of woolf's-ſkin you may uſe a badgers, if the others cannot be had.

To prevent a dog barking at you in the night-time.

YOU muſt take the ſkin off the forehead of an hyena, a beaſt ſo called, which may be had at the furrier's ſhop, boil it in the urine of a young ſtone colt, and ſmoak it over the burnt hoof of a cow, twice or thrice, till it is dry, and ſo carry it about you, and ſo long as you do this, where-ever you come in the night, the dogs will not only be ſilent, but run away from you as faſt as they can, when you approach any thing near them: for if they once ſcent it (as certainly they will) the great averſion they have to it, will make them tremble, and avoid you, without being able to open at you.

To draw cats together, ſo that they ſhall not eſcape your hand.

SO ſoon as ever the new moon appears, gather the herb nape, and dry it a little in the heat of the ſun: when it is temperately hot, then take a fair piece of parchment, and cut it in the ſhape of a half-moon, write on it theſe characters ☽ ♂ ✶; wrap the parchment up cloſe, and put it amongſt the herb, which hang up in a net, in a convenient place, and when one of them has ſcented it, her

cry will ſoon call all thoſe about her, that are within hearing, and there they will rage and run about leaping and capering, to get at the net, which muſt be ſo hung, or placed, that they cannot eaſily do; for they will certainly tear it to pieces. And in this you will have pleaſant paſtime, as well as to take and deſtroy them if they are offenſive to your gardens, houſes, dove-coats, &c.

A pledget to wear about one's neck, to prevent bugs, flees or gnats biting in the night-time.

THIS to many people may prove no leſs advantageous than any, eſpecially where theſe inſects are a ſecond plague of *Egypt* to people: To do this gather aſmart or hounds tongue, an herb with a long ſharp pointed little leaf, that grows in ditches, in moſt places in ſummer, dry it to a powder, add to it as much of the powder of ſarſafax wood, as will lye upon a ſhilling, ſprinkle them a little with juniper water, mix it with the wool of a black ſheep, cut off betwixt the horns, in the wain of the moon, write on a piece of paper theſe characters ♒ ♂ ♏ ✱ ♄ ½ ⅓: ſprinkle the paper, when you have folded it up with the juice of rue, and ſew it up in a thin ſilk bag, and with a little ſmall cats-gut, hang it about your neck, when you go to ſleep, and if you are awake the power is the ſame; you will reſt without being diſturbed with theſe or other inſects.

To

To drive away mice or rats, in a houſe or granery.

IF you can get a he weaſel about the increaſe of the moon, k[illegible] him and take out his fat, then dry his ſkin, that you may write on the fleſhy ſide of it theſe characters. ♉ ♈ ♊ ♋ ☾ ✱, do it over with weaſels fat, and ſtuff up the ſkin with moſs, taken from the root or lower part of an oak-tree, and place it on a ſharp hawthorn ſtick, put the ſharp end into it bellywards, and ſtick the other end in the floor, in a hole made with a gimblet, in the place of their reſort; let it not be placed more than ſix inches above the floor, and as many as come there, will immediately avoid the houſe, or out-houſe; and if you would kill them there, it is but ſtrewing potaſhes on the floor, and it will work ſo powerful, that they cannot get away; but there you may kill them at pleaſure.

To prevent being robbed on the road, or meeting with any bad accident.

COnſider (in this caſe) what planet you ſet out under, ruling as to the days, and its influence; the moon ruling Monday, denotes inconſtancy in ſucceſs: Mars Tueſday, violence: Mercury on Wedneſday, deceit and fraud: Saturn on Saturday, envy and malignaminity; but the Sun, Jupiter and Venus, governing Sunday, Thurſday, and Friday, are very friendly planets, promiſing ſucceſs. However, other days are proper enough, with the cautions I ſhall give you hereafter; and this is as followeth, to proſper, and

prevent ill fortune, in being robbed, falling from your horſe, or ſick, falling into any pit, water or the like.

Now note, that the malignant planets are friendly to others, and beſriended of them again; Sol is friendly to Jupiter and Venus; Luna to Jupiter, Venus and Saturn; Mars is friendly to Venus; Mercury is friendly to Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn; Jupiter is friendly to Sol, Luna, Mercury, Venus and Saturn; Venus is friendly to Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercury, and Jupiter; Saturn, is friendly to Jupiter, Sol, and Luna: and theſe are temporizing to hinder the malignancy of each other, therefore the promiſes conſidered, now as to what you are to put in practice for your ſecurity.

Gather vervine, an herb ſo called, in the new of the moon, hang it up in the chimney to dry, then powder it, and ſteep it in the water of agnus caſtus, then dry it again, and reduce it to fine powder; theſe temporiſe with the planets Venus and Mercury which are ſo powerful in their influence for the protection of travellers: put this powder into a hollow ring, of any kind of mettle and have theſe characters engraved on the inſide of it, ♀ ☿ ♄ then you may go or ride ſafe without danger of any violence, keeping your mind on good things.

To find out a thief, or make him or her bring back the goods ſtolen.

YOU muſt ſet down the day, hour, and minute if you can, when the goods were ſtolen, and the name of the planet ruling the day, as I have before ſet down to direct you: this being done, ſet down the following characters, in a fair piece of

of parchment ☾ ☉ ♄ ✶ △ ♐ this done, turn round thrice, and if you hear no news in 44 hours of the thief, as ten to one you will, then prick the parchment full of holes, and hang it up in the chimney, where the heat of the fire may a little ſcorch it, and the thief is held to be ſo reſtleſs in his mind, and tormented that he or ſhe will diſcover the thief to be at eaſe, or bringing home your goods, throw them privately into your houſe, or ſome place appertaining to you.

A pleaſant device or ſtratagem to find out any perſon ſuſpected to have robbed you.

IF you ſuſpect a ſervant, or any other, not being poſitive, you may firſt (to amuſe them) threaten to ſend for the cunning-man, to know by his art what is become of the things loſt, and ſoon after have a ſtranger come unknown to them and order the party you ſuſpect, with ſome others for company to come into a room, being ignorant of what is intended, then the ſtranger whelming a kettle very footy or black at bottom, muttering hard words, the room muſt be made quite dark, then he muſt bid them walk three times round the kettle, hand in hand; then ſuddenly ſay, lay each of you your hand upon the kettle, as hard as you can, and when he that has ſtolen the goods comes to do it, for it muſt be done in turns, one after another, the cock will crow, and diſcover him or her; thoſe that are innocent will do it without ſcruple; but the guilty perſon, if he be ignorant of the trick, being in the dark, will refuſe it, becauſe it cannot be ſeen whether he does

is not, and when they all ſay they have done it, aſking them ſeverally over, the party muſt begin to admire the cock crows not, for you muſt not expect he will do it upon this account, unleſs by chance, and ſay, he believes the party is not here that has ſtolen the goods, when making all light again, he muſt require to ſee their hands, to be more perfectly inſtructed in the matter, and then, if any of their hands are not ſmutted, or have no mark of blackneſs, it is plain that party has not touched the kettle, and then being home charged with the matter, he will doubtleſs confeſs it, and the reaſon he declined it; by which means you may come at your goods again, if they have not been ſo long loſt, that they are altogether waſted or embezelled.

To know what place is beſt to live and thrive in, whether one ſhall be rich or poor, &c.

ONE conſiderable thing has been deſired by many, and that is to know the places where they may thrive beſt: of the employment deſtined by the heavenly conſtellations, whereby they may beſt thrive in the world: this is to be conſidered by the conſtellation or planet the party is born under, and the ſign in which at that time it is, which gives the influence in affairs of life, and note, that the moon paſſes thro' the twelve ſigns of the Zodiack in 28 days, ſome odd hours, and minutes; and by obſerving the birth whilſt ſhe is in the ſeveral ſigns, the following conjectures are to be made.

If in Aries or Taurus, thus charactered ♈ ♉ the party ſhall thrive beſt in inland countries, managing rural affairs; as breeding cattle,

tilling

tilling ground, planting fruit trees, leading a happy contented life, amidſt great plenty and increaſe, and live to a good old age, have many children.

If the ſun be in Gemini at the nativity, thus charactered ♊ then ſhall there be great advantages by marriages, and in populous towns or cities is the beſt place of living, dealing in crafts, or working in manufactures; but ſickneſs will happen, and a victorious old age hardly be obtained.

If the moon be in Cancer, thus charactered ☋ the party ſhall deal in minerals to thrive beſt, or ſilver, braſs, copper, tin, lead or iron, and gain much by the crafts and trades they are properly uſed in, working in fire, or elſe profeſs chymiſtry, or alchymy, and cities or other great places of traffick, are the beſt to ſettle in for thriving, and grow rich, tho' at the firſt the party will not fail to meet with great misfortunes and diſencouragement, however be not diſheartned, they will blow over and a more proſperous ſcene appear; yet will the party born be ſo troubled with hot diſeaſes, as fevers, continual intermitting fevers, epylepſies, fluxes, &c.

If the moon be in Leo, when the nativity happen it is thus charactered ☌ it betokens the party ſtout, generous, and born to great fortune, riſing by the favour of princes, and great men. If a male, heroick and valiant actions ſhall get him fame and renown; if a female, ſhe ſhall have honourable marriages; but neither of their lives are promiſed to continue to old age, by reaſon they will be of a dry conſtitution; the moſt thriving place to live in, will be near princes courts, the houſe of great men in populous towns or cities, as travelling

travelling in foreign countries to get fame and riches.

If the moon be in Virgo, at the time of the nativity, it denotes the man or woman ſhall be loving, affable, and of a winning behaviour gaining the love of all, have encreaſe of beautiful children, tho' to women it denotes pains and peril in child-birth: the beſt way to thrive is by manual occupation, manufactures in linen, woollen, and the like; but they will be troubled with plegmatick diſeaſes, as colds, coughs, conſumption, dropſies, rheumatiſms, and the like, coveting a country life, where it is alotted for perſons born under the cæleſtial ſign, and dominion of the moon, beſt to thrive, however they ſhall live long, but get no great ſtore of wealth; this ſign is thus charactered ♍.

If the nativity fall in the moon's ingreſs to Libra, thus charactered ♎, the party ſhall beſt thrive in cities, or towns, by ſelling trades, or merchandize, dealing much in wares, and growing rich thereby, of a temperate moderate conſtitution, not over ſcraping, or covetous of riches, though much plenty ſhall be gotten by induſtry; the diſeaſes tha attend ſuch perſons, ſhall be indifferently mixed; ſometimes hot, at other times cold, and they are promiſed moſtly to ſee a middle age, with comfort of many children.

If the nativity falls out when the moon is in the ſign Scorpio, thus charactered ♏ the party ſhall have but an indifferent being, forced to move from place to place, by reaſon of malicious enemies, and be in danger to die at laſt by poiſon, or ſome malignant infection.

If the moon be in Sagatarius, thus charac-

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tered ♐, near woods and foreſts is the propereſt place to live in, the party ſhall be much delighted in hunting, ſhooting, be very hardy, dexterous, and ingenious in underſtanding, and the truſt repoſed, whereby the party ſhall gain favour, and be advanced, either in ſervice or marriage, but in the end ſhall be in danger of life, if not die of ſome wound gotten in a quarrel, or privately given by ſome treacherous enemy, or furious beaſt.

If the moon caſt the nativity of a perſon in Capricorn, the perſon ſhall be much given to luſtful deſires; it is thus charactered ♑, delighting in rural affairs, yet ſubject to remove often from place to place, and not long contented with any fixed abode; however, diſappointments happening at the firſt, the end ſhall be more favourable, and fortunate by marriage, tho' no great ſtore of children; yet hot and dry diſeaſes will much afflict the party, and extream old age is not promiſed him or her born under this influence.

If the moon be in the ſigns Aquarius or Piſces, thus charactered ♒ ♓, it denotes the party to be of an unſtable, roving mind, yet very induſtrious, given to deſire of travelling, and to marine affairs. Thriving beſt by merchandize, and delighting in ſea-port towns, and places near great water, moſt commonly ſucceſsful, gaining great riches, but of a phlegmatic conſtitution, ſubject to agues, dropſies, and other diſtempers, occaſioned by cold and moiſture, but has a promiſe of long life, though not over fruitful in children.

And thus may many other things be conjectured or gathered from this, that I have not ſet down; and

and to be informed when the moon is in any of these signs, and predominant to compare it with the time of birth, for the more assurance of its influence, it may (upon first view) be found in many common almanacks, each sign governing a solar month, of which there are but twelve to the year, though of lunar months thirteen.

How to resolve all lawful questions, relating to marriage, friendship, journing, life long or short, business, success, or any others truly stated.

TO be informed in curious questions, better than if you go to those that imprudenly are called by the vulgar, cunning-men, I shall put you into such a method as you will be enabled to do it yourself, without trouble or expence of money, or being scared or affrighted with their pretended conjuration, being the same rule they take to make their guesses, and conjections, which often hit right: the planet and other stars considering in their proper motions, positions, oppositions and conjunctions, for so they have a great influence on earthly things, and over the actions of men, to dispose and order them in their affairs, and moderate many matters that would otherwise be violent and destructive.

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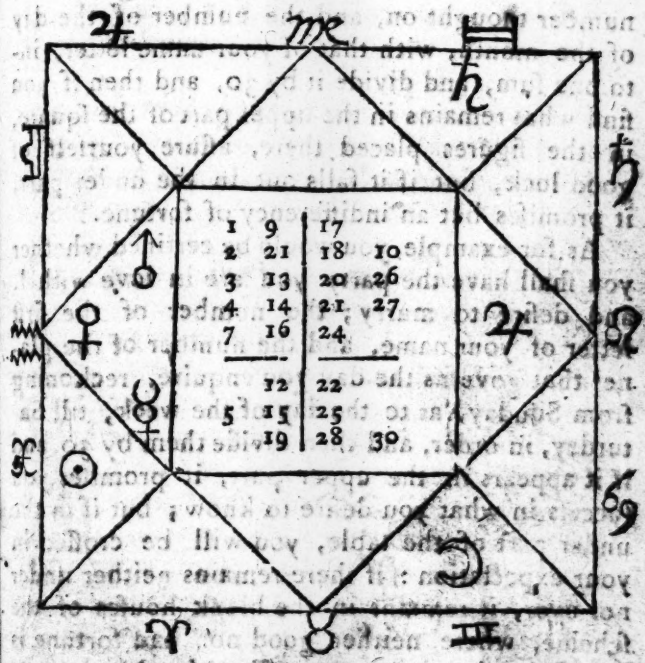
In order to this I have erected a ſcheme, and when you would conſider any queſtion, to know it, firſt view well the ſcheme erected, and calculated for reſolving all lawful queſtions. Mark how the ſigns and planets are poſited in their government of their cæleſtial houſes, and then the figures in the ſquare.



To underſtand this the better, take in the number of the day of the month, and mark what planet rules that day you ſtate your queſtion to be reſolved, and theſe are their characters, as to

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the governing the days of the week, as you find in the angles or houſes of the ſcheme erected, on Sunday ☉ governs, on Monday ☽, on Tueſday ♂, on Wedneſday ☿, on Thurſday ♃, on Friday ♀, on Saturday ♄. This being noted, pitch upon any number that next exceeds not 30 add to it the number of the day of the month, and the letter that begins your name, if it be a figure, if it be not, it ſtands but for 1, then gather the number thought on, and the number of the day of the month, with that of your name letter, into one ſum, and divide it by 30, and then if you find what remains in the upper part of the ſquare, in the figures placed there, aſſure yourſelf of good luck, but if it falls out in the under part, it promiſes but an indifferency of fortune.

As for example, you would be certified whether you ſhall have the party you are in love withal, and deſire to marry; the number of the firſt letter of your name, and the number of the planet that governs the day you enquire, reckoning from Sunday, as to the day of the week, till Saturday, in order, and then divide them by 30, and if it appears in the upper part, it promiſes you ſucceſs in what you deſire to know; but if in the under part of the table, you will be croſſed in your expectation: if there remains neither under nor over, it remains in the blank houſes of the ſcheme, where neither good nor bad fortune is ſignified; then being put off with a blank, you muſt think again, and proceed in the ſame order; that is, as you find it above or below in the table, and upon this rule depend all queſtions that can reaſonably be thought on to be demanded.

As ſucceſs in love affairs, portions, great or

ſmall,

ſmall, law ſuits, abſence of friends, whether dead or alive, or when return if ever, whether you ſhall gain the preferment you deſire, whether you ſhall eſcape ſickneſs or not; alſo in wagers combats, children, child birth, overcoming troubles, good or bad debts, true friendſhip, news, or ſtories, true or falſe; if a thing ſtolen be recoverable or not; and indeed whatever your occaſion requires, as to worldly matters, which for brevity ſake, I here forbear to enumerate, as being too many, and too tedious to ſet down in all their particulars.

When diſeaſes in the bodies of men, women, and children, are more immediately cauſed by the influence of the ſeven planets, with aſtrological remarks as to their cure.

SAturn ♄ reigning cauſes cold diſeaſes, as the gout, leproſy, palſy, quartan agues, dropſies, catarrhs, coughs, rheumatiſms, &c.

Jupiter, ♃ cauſes cramps, numbneſs, inflamation of the liver, head-achs, pains in the ſhoulders, windineſs in the body, ſanguine fevers, and all diſeaſes cauſed by putrifaction, the apoplexy, azidiac paſſions, ſquincies, &c.

Mars ♂ cauſes acute fevers, and tertian agues, ntinual intermitting fevers, impoſthumes, eripelas, carbuncles, fiſtulas, bloody flux, and ſuch e hot and dry diſeaſes.

Sol ☉ cauſes rheums in the eyes, coldneſs in ſtomach and liver, ſwooning, cholar catarrhs, ſtles in the matrix, and the like in the lower parts.

Venus ♀ cauſes ſcabs, and venerial diſeaſes, natory ſuffocation in the womb, ſickneſs in

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the ſtomach, from cold and moiſt cauſes infirmities of the liver and lungs, &c.

Mercury ☿ cauſes hoarſneſs and diſtempers in the ſenſes, impediments in ſpeech, and its paſſions, falling-ſickneſs, coughs, jaundice, vomiting, catarrhs, &c.

The moon ☽ cauſes palſey, cholick, the whites, dropſy, phlegmatick, impoſthumes, diſſenteries, and all diſeaſes coming from obſtruction in the veins.

Now having given you a ſight of what diſeaſes the influence bring upon the bodies of men and women, it is their buſineſs to conſider under what particular planet each individual was born which may be known ſeveral ways, treated on in this book; and therefore I need not here give further inſtructions as to that particular, but come to more general terms, to know how the bodies ought to be ordered, to prevent theſe diſeaſes, and herein (as one main expedient) I recommend temperance, moderate bleeding and purging in ſeaſonable times, when a friendly planet oppoſite to the malignancy of the planet you was born under, has dominion, which will much abate the effect of their influence, and give nature a power to oppoſe the malevolency, which (if well needed) may be a main prevention of dangerous ſickneſs.

Obſerve alſo to gather all your phyſick herbs in the hour of the friendly planet, that temperize with what you are born under, and in ſo doing they will have more ſtrength, power and virtue to operate in the medicines; but neither phyſick nor bleed on the 3d of January, the 1ſt of July, the 2d of October, the laſt day of April

the firſt of Auguſt, and the laſt; for aſtrologers (with whom phyſicians join) conclude perilous, by reaſon of the bad influence then reigning; and if it change not the diſtemper into another worſe, it will augment it, and put the party in great danger of death; if he or ſhe in this caſe be not lucky to eſcape.

The urinal doctor, or an aſtrological and phyſical obſervation, on caſting urine. Relating to health and ſickneſs, with caution to prevent threatned evils.

CAſting of urine is now become a new trade, and many people much rely upon it, to know the conſtitution of their bodies, as to ſickneſs or health, and though there is ſomething in it, yet they many times go to ignorant pretenders who will take their money, and tell them a plauſible ſtory, thogh they know nothing of the matter; therefore among theſe many uſeful things I ſhall give the reader an inſight to know himſelf; and in this very one thing ſave him or her the money, this whole book fraught with ſo many rarities will coſt them.

Firſt, Then if the urine be red, it ſignifies the blood is fleated, and you muſt either bleed or allay that heat with cooling things to prevent ſickneſs.

2d. The urine white, ſhows rawneſs, and phlegmatick indigeſtions in the ſtomach, which muſt be remedied by gentle purges, to cleanſe it, and reſtore loſt appetite.

3d. Thick and muddy urine betokens the body ſurfeited, by over heating in labour, walking, or other exerciſe, or by exceſſive drinking and then to prevent a fever, taking cooling cordials.

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4th. A white and red ſettling, gravelly, or ſandy in the urine, betokens the ſtone, beginning to putrify in the reins or bladder. Drink to prevent it the juice of parſley, in Rheniſh or white wine.

5th. A clear, perſpicuous, and tranſparent urine ſhows a good concoction, and perfect digeſtion, and withal a healthful conſtitution.

6th. Bloody ſpots in the urine denotes an ulceration in the reins, or neck of the bladder.

7th. The urine blackiſh, ſhows much a dull melancholy, and fore-runs ſome violent diſeaſes that often brings on death, or a long tedious ſickneſs.

8th. The urine clamy and ſweet, denotes a conſumption in the inner parts, by bad digeſtion.

9th. Urine of a lead colour, ſignifies the body to be in an ill habit (and threatens death) without ſpeedy remedies applied.

10th. Urine that has yellow ſparkles, or ſediment in it, ſhews cholar has the predominancy, and much afflicts the body, threatens fevers, and other hot diſeaſes; and by theſe kinds you may perfectly know the ſtate of the body, as to health or ſickneſs, preſent or approaching, for the urine paſſing through thoſe parts where the diſtempers are generating, carry a tincture along with it of the humours predominant, that is encreaſing or popogating the diſeaſe, or on the contrary ſhews a healthful conſtitution, tho' few are ſkilful to diſcern it, which puts me in mind of a pleaſant ſtory, viz. A woman whoſe huſband had a bruiſe by a fall down ſtairs, carried his urine to a urine-caſting doctor, who pretended likewiſe to be a conjurer; he (after ſhaking) ſee-

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ing little ſpecks of blood float in it, had ſo much underſtanding to tell her the party had received ſome internal hurt, the woman agreed to this as truth, but demanding by what means he came by it; upon this he erected a ſcheme, and in the mean time aſked her ſo many queſtions, that by the drift of her diſcourſe, he gathered he had tumbled down ſtairs, the woman not minding well what he had ſaid (in the conſternation ſhe was in at the hard words he uttered) ſuppoſed he was conjuring up the devil to be reſolved in the matter, told her own words again in a different ſtile: the woman acknowledged it true, with ſome admiration, but deſired to know how many pair of ſtairs he might fall down? She had told him before where ſhe lived, and he conſidering the place conſiſted moſtly of low buildings, anſwered, two pair; nay now, ſaid ſhe, you are out in your art, he fell three ſtories I'll promiſe: this put the doctor to his trumps, when having muſed a while for an excuſe, he ſhook the urinal again, and aſked if there was all the water her huſband made. No (replied ſhe) I ſpilt a little in pouring it in: O ho! did you ſo? (ſaid he) why, that woman is the buſineſs that made me miſtake, for there went away the other pair of ſtairs in the urine you ſpilt.

Caution againſt much bleeding and phyſicking, and what neceſſary rules are to be taken to ſupport the deficit.

THO' I have often in this book ſet down rules for health, and particularly blood-letting, with the times and ſeaſons proper (ſince health is the rareſt jewel of life) yet for

for once let me give a caution, that none by ignorance, or too much forwardneſs, inſtead of preſerving, prejudice their health.

Though phyſical medicines are properly good in their order, and helpful to nature, whoſe hand-maid they are, to help her expel any noxious humour that may produce a virulent diſtemper, yet over-doing may be more injurious than under-doing; therefore my advice is, that none do accuſtom themſelves over-much to purging medicines, or blood-letting, except without them there will be ſome great prejudice, or defect in nature; for when once the body is often accuſtomed to them, they will be worſe if it be not continued, which by often repetition, muſt waſte the vital ſpirits, as well as they carry off the bad humours.

Therefore chuſe rather to take ſuch apt things as are proper to keep the body open and a wholſome moderate diet.

Bread and butter ſtrewed with roſemary, ſage, rue, or ſcurvy-graſs, is an excellent preſervative of health, and in the ſpring, or at other convenient ſeaſon, pottage with clivers, water-creſſes, elder-buds, nettle-tops, brooklime, ſmallage, and ſuch like cooling and moderate refreſhing herbs, are great refreſhers of nature, gently cooling and purging the blood, and keep off ſickneſs for a long ſeaſon through the bodies of men and women have before been accuſtomed to them, but above all things be temperate in eating and drinking; moderate in labour and exerciſe, for theſe are main contributers to health; and indeed we need not be beholding to out-landish drugs, if we rightly conſider we have ſufficient o-

our own, and that God in his goodneſs has ſo ordered it, that nature in every place produces remedies ſuitable to the diſeaſe of the climate.

How to diet and order our bodies, for the preſervation of health, for every month in the year; the moſt approved rules.

IT will (among theſe uſeful things) be highly neceſſary to ſpeak ſomething of the ordering of man's body, during the circle of the year, under the ſeveral ſigns aud planets that govern them, and diſpoſe to health or ſickneſs more at one time than another: The firſt part of the year, that is from the 25th of December, till the 25th of March, is under Capricornus, Aquarius and Piſces, ſigns partly moiſt, and partly dry; and thoſe born under them, are ſubject to diſeaſes of that nature: Therefore from

DECEMBER to the end of the month

Take wholſome diet, and neither eat nor drink immoderately, for fear of fluxes, rheumatiſms, catarrhs or huſky dry coughs, that waſte and conſume the lungs; let not blood, unleſs in great neceſſity, then do it moderately, and keep very warm; rather bleed often, if neceſſity require it, than too much at once, leaſt the veins filling with cold air, cauſes dangerous diſeaſes, and in this, as in all the following months, take care not to bleed or purge on the unfortunate days, which are ſet down in this book, properly for every month; let your purging be gentle, and take great care of catching cold.

If

In JANUARY.

If the weather be open (neceſſity requiring it) bleed moderately, as in the former month, but if hard froſt ſet in, forbear it if poſſible, and chear up your ſpirits with wine, and cordials; but not to any exceſs, taking them (for the moſt part) in a morning faſting and be temperate in diet, with moderate purgations, if neceſſity require it, and ſo ſhall you (with God's bleſſing) prevent and eſcape ſickneſs; obſerving the critical day.

In FEBRUARY.

You may this month, if there be no hard froſt, be more bolder in bleeding than before, but not over much; purge gently, with purging aloes, and other purging drinks; and in the morning faſting eat warm broths, into which ſuch wholſom herbs as the ſeaſon affords have been ſhred, which will purify the blood, cooling and refreſhing the body, to prepare it for a healthful conſtitution in the ſpring, and keeping off ſuch diſeaſes, as then are riſe abroad.

In MARCH.

This month brings in the vernal equinox, and from the 25th of this month, to the 24th of June, the ſigns Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, govern, and produce moiſt and hot diſeaſes, or agues, fevers, dropſys, diſſenterys, fluxes, and the like. In this month therefore, to keep your body in god condition, throughout the quarter,

bleed

bleed freely, if you are of a ſanguine complexion and the veins full of blood, having moderately purged, 3 or 4 days before, to ſtir the humours, that the more groſs and noxious may the better be carried off; and for a week after take a drink about a quarter of a pint in a morning warm, made of figs, raiſins, liquoriſh, and a little cardus, boiled in ale, and ſtrained well; ſo you will prevent agues, and fevers and other diſeaſes incident to this month.

In APRIL.

This is the moſt proper month to bleed and purge in, but do it when the air is dry and ſerene, ſo ſhall head-achs, pain in the eyes, ſore-throats, and dizzineſs, with their concomitants, be prevented; eat wholſome warm broths, but not too much of raw herbs; leſt you are afflicted with pains in the ſtomach, and in bleeding, purging, and other weighty matters, obſerve to avoid the bad days that are perilous to health and buſineſs, as I before have ſet down.

In MAY.

In this month walk abroad early in the fields for your health ſake, but not faſting nor upon too full a ſtomach; bleed as you ſee occaſion, if you have not been blooded in the foregoing month; eat wholeſome warm meats, pretty freely, and if the weather be ſeaſonably warm, bathe in clear water, but if your health permit not, then you may do it in warm water at home, in which mallows, chamomil, and groundſil have been boiled, and it will much refreſh and ſtrengthen the body; purge with ſenna, rhubarb, or ſuch like harmleſs re-

freſhing purgations, to cleanſe the ſtomach, liver, and lungs, and ſo prevent diſtempers in the hotter ſeaſon; eat not raw traſh, for fear of a flux, or pains in the bowels, keep to a wholeſome dyet, and take ſuch cordials faſting, as may ſtrengthen the heart, and keep out peſtilential infectious airs, &c.

In JUNE.

In this month be ſparing of blood letting, unleſs it be upon urgent neceſſity, now drink purging waters (morning and evening) to cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, and keep the body cool and temperate; but drink not hot liqours upon it, leſt the two ſtruggling oppoſites throw you into a fever, or ſurfeit, or cauſe breaking-out, with troubleſome ſores, be temporate in meats and drinks.

In JULY.

Refrain this month from any violent exerciſe, becauſe the humours are much ſtirred, and the blood is apt to be put into a ferment; bleed not but upon great neceſſity: bathe often, and riſe early in the morning to take the freſh air; but be not much abroad in the heat of the day. Eat cooling things, but not over much.

In AUGUST.

Bleed not this month, becauſe of the canicular or dog-days, unleſs neceſſity urge it, and then but a little; forbear eating much green herbs or fruits: drink cooling purging waters. Ales, or ſuch liquors in the morning, and ſleep not over much, and forbear purging till the next month.

In SEPTEMBER.

I ſhould have told you (according to my method) that from the 24*th* of *June* to the 25*th* of this month, that the ſigns *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*, are predominant, which are hot and dry, and ſuitable diſeaſes attended them, as the ſmall-pox, fevers, quinſies, ſpotted fevers, and ſome times the plague: therefore it is very proper to be very cautious, as I have hinted, in temperate diet, bleeding, phyſicing, and the like; however, you may eat this mouth; cooling fruits, yet with moderation: now purge and bleed, that the body evacuated of bad humours, may be the better enabled to hold out againſt winter diſeaſes, as dropſy, palſy, falling evils, and ſometimes phrenſy, and other defects in the head and brain; ſweat moderately: and walk much when the weather is fair. The ſigns that rule from the 25*th* of this month, the reſt of the year not already mentioned, are *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagitarus*, and they are cold, moiſt, and dry: their attendant diſtempers are dropſies, rheumatiſms, cold, catarrhs, coughs, defects in the lungs, and affliction of the brain, alſo of the nerves and ſinews, pains in the joints, &c.

In OCTOBER.

Drink cordials, faſting in the morning, or good wine, eat temperately: forbear bleeding, unleſs ſome uneaſineſs of your body oblige you to it, and then do it on the lucky days, when the ſign is well poſited, that it is neither in the head, neck, ſhoulder nor arms; eat wholeſome diet, and not be late abroad in foggy unhealthy airs.

In NOVEMBER.

Go no abroad if you can help it, in wet driſling days or nights, bleed not but for neceſſity, and then but a little; for the blood and humours are neceſſary to fortify the body againſt the enſuing colds: eat ſeaſonably, and temperately, and avoid being abroad in foggy mornings, above all things hurtful to the lungs.

In DECEMBER.

Take care to keep good fires, and wholeſome diet: bleed not at all, take caudles, ſtrenghtening broaths, and chear your heart with a glaſs of wine, humming ale, beer or cyder, or any good warm refreſhing liquor, as you can come by it; forbear much going abroad, unleſs in a clear day, when the foggs and damps are ſucked up, or diſperſed by the ſun, eſpecially if you be not of a very healthful conſtitution: and thus you may (in a great meaſure) keep yourſelf free from all griefs and ſickneſs, and preſerve a healthful conſtitution to extream old age, as in the following lines are deſcribed by the poet:

Nature is kind, if we her rules obey,
And ſtubbornly don't throw our health away;
'Tis life's chief jewel, yet we may find,
When they poſſeſs it, do it little mind:
But when 'tis gone, O what they then would give,
That temperately they had been wiſe to live.

Of BEES.

A treatiſe of bees, how to order, preſerve, ſwarm, *and* gather their honey, *and all matters relating to them.*

THE bee, tho' a creature numbered among inſects, is exceedingly uſeful to man, their wax and honey being commodities trafficable in all nations; yet they are a nice, choice creature, and without much diligence and care, cannot be brought to any extraordinary perfection, to the profit and advantage of the owners, which being proper to this underſtanding (for the general good) I ſhall for the inſtruction of thoſe that are ignorant in it, lay down choice rules and directions how they ſhould be ordered to preſerve and encreaſe their ſtocks, that ſo in a little time they may turn to the great profit of the owners.

Firſt, In the choice of your ſtocks, ſee they be little, lively, and ſmooth; for thoſe that are rough and unſightly will never prove well; above all, if you can ſee the maſter bee, or king, conſider if he be long and ſhining, bedaſhed with golden ſpots, and chearful; for on him mainly depends the welfare of the whole ſtock; for if he be rough, drooping, and ſluggiſh, the reſt will be diſcouraged, loiter, and never work chearfully to fill their combs.

Secondly, Obſ[illegible] the ſwarm be whole and great, which you [illegible]ay know by looking into the hive, or obſerving great numbers cluſtering about the mouth of it; but if this way fail, put your mouth to the mouth of the hive, and blow in,

and if you are anſwered by a great humming noiſe, then it is a full ſtock, but with a little faint one, then but a weak thin ſtock.

Thirdly, Beware how you tranſport them far, for the change of the air frequently incommodes them; and if you cannot avoid this, to remedy it, place the hives on convenient ſtools, in pleaſant gardens, and ſcatter ſweet ſmelling and wholſome herbs and flowers, about their hives. In removing, beware of joſtling for that diſorders their combs, and puts them ſo out of humour that they will ſcarcely ſtay where you place them. To carry them in ſheets on poles, croſs mens ſhoulders, is the eaſieſt way; the beſt time to remove them is in *April*, and let the place you remove them to be as like that in ſituation you remove them from, as may be; and upon a remove, open them not in the day-time, that ſo reſting in the night, they may ſettle themſelves, and finding their hives open the next morning go the quieter to work: however, for two or three days obſerve them, that finding themſelves in a ſtrange place, they take not wing and leave you, for if they all go out of the hive, it is an ill ſign they are gadding.

Fourthly, In placing your bees, obſerve it be ſo, that in winter and ſpring, the face of the hives they are to come out at, may ſtand at the riſing ſun, and ſo order the matter, that in winter they be not expoſed to too much cold, nor in ſummer to too much heat. Place them (above all things) in a wholſome air, where ſuch plants, herbs, and flowers are growing near, as beſt agree with them, as thime, caſſia, roſemary, wild marjarum, wild thime, ſaffron, bean flowers, melliot, poppies, roſes, &c. As for yew, cornel, ſprig-

ſprig-lawrel, cucumber, goards, elms, and all bitter herbs and flowers are enemies to them.

Fifthly, They thrive better on riſing ground, where the air is free and open then in cloſe valleys yet love to be near ſprings of purling waters, that are not deep, and in ſuch places where the ſip-throw in ſpray woods, that they may lie above the water, ſo that if they chance to drop in they may get out again by that help.

Sixthly, Place their hives in their ranks, ſtanding a yard one above the other, and keep from them as much as may be, all hurtful creatures, that deſtroy the bees, or ſoil their honey, as red-breſts, toads, wood-peckers, moths, hornets, lizards, ſwallows, ſpiders, ſparrows, butter-flyes, ſnakes, ſnailes, waſps, and the like; and ſo profitable are theſe little creatures, that if it be a reaſonable ſpring and ſummer, their honey may be taken three times a year, as in ſome countries it is frequently obſerved, viz. the latter end of May, the end of July, and the beginning of September, but to leave them a winter ſupply, the beſt is only to take in May and Auguſt, for then they reſt, and live upon part of what they got in ſummer; and if they want, you muſt be compelled to feed them by putting gingerly in lit le hollow canes or lexes, ſhivering like troughs, filled with honey or ſugar, and water boiled together, or they will periſh (e'er they can get out to work again) for want of food; you may alſo put in for their food bruiſed raiſins, figs, currens, or any ſweets that are wholſome in taſte and ſcent; if the weather be open, after the 10th of March, you may let them abroad, then will they frame new combs; and that done, begin to breed, then they labour hard for the honey.

Seventhly

Seventhly, If the hive, by reaſon of the young brood, be over-charged, which is perceived by their cluſtering about the mouth of it, and the great humming noiſe within, prepare new hives, rubed with ſweet herbs, and watch the coming forth of the young fry, from 8 to 12 in the morning, leſt they take wing and begone: and if they refuſe to come forth, with the fume of galbanum, you may drive the whole ſtock; and if they have two kings, they will ſettle ſeparate from each other, and ſo hive each by themſelves; or if the ſtock be decayed, you may incorporate two hives in one: if you kill one of the maſter bees, elſe there will be continual wars, till they conſume one another: if at any time you ſee them draw out to flight, it is but caſting up ſome duſt amongſt them, and the fray will end.

Eighthly, To know when the combs are full, watch if they drive out the drones, which is a ſign, and ſoon after you will ſee them playing about the hive, rejoicing and neglecting their work: but in no wiſe take the combs before full, for that diſpleaſes the bees.

The Warener's Inſtructor: *or*, A treatiſe of Conies, *their ordering to preſerve, and increaſe them. Diſeaſes, and remedies.*

SINCE many-times (in coney-warrens) many misfortunes happen to that little creature ſo uſeful to man, I ſhall (in this uſeful book) ſet down what muſt needs be grateful to ſuch as have the care of them, that their wool may be good, they breed kindly, and abundantly; be fat, and preſerved from diſeaſes incident to them, which generally are but two kinds, viz. rot and madneſs.

To

To preſerve them then in the froſty winter, when the ſnow lies much on the ground, and they cannot well come at the graſs, or any herbs to ſuſtain them, provide your ſelf well with the ſprigs of birch, oak, and hazle, to ſcatter in the warren; for this bark, before the ſap be much gone out of it, is the beſt, not only to feed them in ſome degree, but proves phyſical and binding, to keep them from watry diſtempers, making them alſo to thrive, by giving them an appetite to ſuch other food, as they can get, turnip-tops, pea-ſhame, with dried peaſe in the pods, and ſprinkling of parſley is exceeding good for them, for in the ſharpeſt time of winter, when leaſt is to be got, they feed beſt, and the reaſon is, becauſe then the froſt biting the foggy-graſs, makes it ſweeter and more pleaſant to them, than at other times, beſides the ſharpneſs of the air whets their appetites.

In their increaſe they are abundant, bringing forth their young ones every month, uſually three or four at a time, and ſometimes more; for as ſoon as the doe is diſburthened, ſhe preſently takes buck again, and when ſhe has kindled, conceals her young from the buck, as ſecretly as ſhe can, leſt he ſhould deſtroy them, which, when they are very young he is apt to do, but ſo ſoon as they can run about, they are out of danger: I need not tell you what profit their furs, and fleſh bring to man, every one (in a manner) knowing there is a great advantage by it, they are on all hands concluded to be creatures of much hardneſs, but not long lived, they much delight to earth themſelves in a loamy ground, mixed with ſand for that it is very well binding, and no

ſprings in it to hinder their working or earthing themſelves, for wet is a great enemy to them, and moiſt burrows with their dampneſs, or muſtineſs, cauſes the rot amongſt them, which ſoon thins the warren, by ſweeping them away in great numbers; though in a clay mixed with a little gravel, exempted from ſuch wet or dampneſs, they thrive beſt, and are the largeſt and fulleſt; fine ſhort ſweet hay, in winter, layed near the mouths of their holes, is a great comfort to them, both to preſerve them from diſeaſes, by drying up the overmuch moiſture they contract, and making them feed the better, ſo exempted from ſickneſs: the cauſe of madneſs is cauſed by wind and wet, which geting in great quantities into the porous parts of the body, ariſes by vapours to the brain, and cauſes a phrenſy or madneſs in the creature, which is known by its tumbling and rowling about, when out of the burrow, and particularly tumbling over its head, and bouncing about in an unuſual poſture; and this kills many of them: therefore, when this ſign appears, apply the following remedies, and the diſtemper will ceaſe.

A cure for madneſs in Coneys.

TAKE ſweet hay, cut it a little, but not too ſhort, let it be as dry as poſſibly you can get it, mix it with hair-thiſtle, an herb ſo called, and ſcatter a little fine dry bran amongſt it, and lay it near their burrows, if it be in winter, ſnowy, weather, ſweep the ground clean where you lay it, or put it into the mouth of the burrows lightly, ſo as not to ſtop them up, that they may come

to

to it without coming abroad to expoſe themſelves in the cold air, and this will reſtore them from this diſtemper.

A cure for the rot in Coneys.

THE other diſeaſe incident to thoſe creatures, is the rot, the more dangerous of the two, becauſe it ſweeps more fatally: this comes when it is very moiſt and rainy, in the ſpring or autumn: for then much water hanging on the graſs (in their feeding) they ſuck it in, which ſoftening their fleſh with a kind of dropſical watery humour, which always gets between the ſkin and the fleſh, putrifying the liver, &c., and ſo cauſes them to die of the rot: to remedy this, give them parſley, dried hay, and hare-thiſtle, lay warm litter near their holes, with boughs over it, to ſhelter them in at pleaſure, againſt the wet and fogs, or moiſt winds, &c. and renew it as often as it grows wet or muſty: and when the ſnow lies on the ground, ſhovel and ſweep it from their burrows, that they may come at the graſs: And thus I have briefly ſhewed you how to manage theſe profitable creatures, to keep them in good caſe, cauſe them to breed well, and to be free from the ſickneſs incident to them, which cannot but prove profitable to one or another of my readers, tho' not to all.

To keep and order Hares in warrens, or tame them in all reſpects as the Coney.

AS for hares, if kept tame, or in warrens, they may be ordered in all reſpects as the coney,

coney, they being much of the ſame nature, and their diſeaſes the ſame; but ſeeing many are deſirous to find them wild in the field for their ſport, and advantage of getting them, and are ignorant of their haunts, and their forms whereby they loſe much labour in a fruitleſs ſearch, and are often diſappointed, I thought it convenient to ſay ſomething to this particular, a thing deſired of me by ſo many.

When you go about to find a hare, that you may not loſe your labour, but be more certain in the event; if you attempt to do it, go not into the thickeſt of the cover, but to be more certain, beat the buſhey cloſe or ſhruby ground adjacent: for if you ſhould find a hare in a cloſe woody cover, you will hardly bring her out to ſhew you ſport, and conſequently loſe her; but if you find her in the ſhrubs, ſhe will, when ſtarted, or chaſed, immediately take to the champion ground, becauſe a hare naturally delights not in cover till ſhe is tired, and therefore the champion grounds are the moſt likely places to find them and run them down; and in ſuch grounds reſort to the graſs, brakes, low bramble, or broom: and if they afford no ſuch ſhelter, repair to the ſtubble at the beginning of hunting time, and about Chriſtmas to the fallows, and in March to the green corn, and in thoſe places the beſt hares haunt, and are uſually to be found, and many times you may find a form when the hare is abſent, or gone abroad a feeding, and if you would know whether ſhe haunts it, or has left it, take theſe directions,

To know the new or old form, whether retained by a Hare or left, her ſhifts, &c.

THIS is a main point to be diſcovered, therefore mark in your ſearch very narrowly, the following directions, to know if it be new or old, obſerve if the form or ſeat be plain and ſmooth, the pad before it flat and worn, and the pricks of his feet ſo new and plain to be diſcovered, that the earth appear black, or ſo newly broken, that the hare cannot be long gone, then the form is new, juſt made, ſhe is not far from it, nor will delay long returning, unleſs frighted away by ſome accident; but the contrary appearing, it is old, and if you expect any advantage by it, you will in all likelihood loſe your labour. Another thing is worthy of remark, and that is, the hare has diverſe ſlights and ſhifts to avoid purſuit, as are windings and doublings, you muſt alſo, when ſhe is purſued, obſerve the leaps and ſkips, before ſhe ſquats, and beat the place moſt likely to give her ſhelter, for being reduced to theſe hard ſhifts, ſhe is tired, come to her laſt caſt, and can hold out but a little longer, for ſhe never uſes them till ſhe finds her ſtrength ſo failing her, that ſhe grows heartleſs, and has but this way to hope avoiding the purſuers.

To know whether a Coney or Rabit be old or young, new, or ſtale killed, &c.

THIS is a nice point, and many have been deceived in it, and therefore having treated of theſe creatures in other matters, this as very uſeful, will be convenient enough to ſet down in the cloſe of it.

If

If a coney be old, her claws are very long and rough; and long greyiſh hairs will ſtand out amongſt the wool; but young and a right coney or rabit, it will have a ſmall griſly knot on the outſide of the foot, a little above the joint, the claws midling and ſmooth, and no grey hairs appearing; pinch the inſide of the belly, and it will break tender; but if it be old, in pinching it will be rough and ruckle up.

If ſtale killed, it will be limber, the ſkin taken off, the fleſh look blewiſh, and have a kind of a ſlime upon it; but if new killed, it will be ſtiff, and the fleſh white and dry.

To know whether a Hare be old or young, new or ſtale killed, and whether a Hare or a Leveret.

A Hare if new and clean killed, will have the fleſh of it white and ſtiff; but if ſtale, in many places will be blackiſh and limber. If the cleft of her lips ſpread much, and her claws be blunt and ragged, ſhe is old; but if the contrary appears, then ſhe is young.

As for the leveret, as to her being new or ſtale killed, the marks and ſigns are the ſame with the hare; but to know whether ſhe be a true leveret or a hare, requires another mark to diſtinguiſh it, viz. feel with you thumb and finger on the fore leg, near the foot, and if there you find a ſmall knob, or bone ſtanding out, it is then a true leveret, but if no ſuch thing appear, then it is a hare; and if you take it otherwiſe, however it may be vouched to the contrary, you are infallibly impoſed on; and thus much for thoſe ſort of creatures, bringing great profit and pleaſure to this nation, more particular than to any other.

The

The faulconer's beſt inſtructor, or the beſt way to manage, mew, feed, purge, ſuccour, and keep hawks to fly at all ſorts of game, and to do whatever is requiſite for their preſervation, well-ordering, and to make them expert in what they are deſigned for or required to perform.

Of hawks in general, and what game they moſt properly fly at.

AS for hawks, they are properly held to be of two kinds, the long and the ſhort winged; the

the firſt of theſe are compriſed in the ger-faulcon, faulcon gentle, the ſare and lainer, the merlin, hobby, and Barbary faulcon; the latter in the goſs hawk, terril, or tarcell of the goſs hawk, the muſket and ſparrow hawk.

The faulcon gentle is accounted the beſt, and is indifferently trained either at the river or field, for his flight at the water or land fowl, as at the mallard, duck, pheaſant, partridge, *&c.* The get faulcon, is proper for the heron, the ſare, at the bittern, or crane; the lainer, at the pheaſant, partridge, and ſuch like birds: the Barbary faulcon flies ſeldom well at any thing but the partridge; the hobby and merlin make their flights at the partridge, but chiefly at the lark an other ſmall birds; the ſparrow-hawk will take the partridge, black-bird, thruſh, and other ſmall birds: the goſs hawk or tercell, flies at the hare, pheaſant, partridge, *&c.* The muſket is only proper to fly at the buſh, and thus much for their flights. The next thing to be conſidered, is the well ordering and managing them.

How to order hawks taken from the cage, &c.

HE that has the ordering of hawks from the cage, muſt bathe them with warm water and pepper, which will free them from lice, nitts, or any vermine they breed, that hinders their thriving; then feed them well, that they may grow luſty, to oppoſe incroaching diſeaſes incident to them, and then obſerve (after every flight) whether at their proper prey, the lure on train gives the hawk a caſting, if a long winged hawk, flannel is proper, if ſhort winged, let it be plumage, and keep them very ſweet and

clean,

clean, then unleſs in the days of bathing weather take the hawk abroad in the evening, and take care that you feed him not on two ſeveral meats at once, and above all, let him have no ſalt meat, nor that which is too fat.

If you intend to make a flight in the field upon the firſt ſpringing of the game, caſt off your hawk, eſpecially when he has ready judgment to prevent the ſtealing away of the prey, and his eyes quick about him to diſcern the leaſt motion.

If you intend to make a flight for prey at the river, caſt him off before he comes near the fowl, neither let him ſee it before he is at his full pinch, then after the fowl has been twice or thrice enewed croſs it, and after the hawk has killed her, give him for encouragement the head, gizard, heart, neck, and legs.

To mange your hawk after the beſt way, to keep him from ſleeping, you muſt frequently carry him upon your fiſt, often ſtroaking him, and to pleaſe him the better, have conſtantly with you the wing of a dead fowl, that he may tug at it, chear him with your voice and looks, and ſo he will become pleaſed, and familiar, and uſe him in the like manner to be acquainted with the horſe and dogs, ſo that he may become bold and fearleſs.

How to bring your Hawk to the lure,

TO bring your hawk to the lure, do it by degrees, and not haſtily, as in the firſt place, to jump upon your fiſt, and after that the lure, then cheriſh him with your voice, and give him ſomething to encourage him, in time they be obedient to every call, ſo that upon the ſound of your call, or the ſight of the lure, he may readily comply with your deſire, and when he does it, give him ſome

part

part of the fowl, but if he refuſes, faſting will bring him to obedience, by abating his ſtubbornes for ſelf intereſt.

As for the ſhort winged hawks, you need but only call them to your fiſt, and as for the lure and variety of loud voice, requiſite to the other, it is indifferent to them, for cheriping will bring them to your fiſt, and make them familiar and obedient.

The proper time for lureing is morning and evening, when the more to tempt and delight him, hang bloody meat about the lure, and when he is perfect at theſe things, carry him abroad, the weather being fair, and let him bathe himſelf in ſome clear ſpring, as deep as will take him to the middle of the thighs, take off his hood, and padling to make him the apter to ſprinkle himſelf, or you may ſet a ſhallow veſſel of water, covering the bottom with gravel and ſand, and ſo it may be done in any place.

To enſeam Hawks, or otherways order them: to enure them to flight, &c.

TO enſeam your hawk, take the following direction, viz. give him two or three bits of hot meat in the morning, but none at night, and in this caſe the fleſh of rooks or crows is exceeding good, firſt waſhed in water, and every four days a hen's neck, waſhed and cut, and ſo order him till the pynions of his wings feel ſoft, then give him a calting (as before directed) and ſometimes a live train'd pidgeon, let him be long and often upon the wing, ſo that his greaſe and foulneſs may diſſolve, when this is done.

Take three pellets of the roots of ſallendine, an herb ſo called, ſteep them in ſyrup of roſes, and let

let him ſwallow them, which will purge away the foulneſs and overplus of greaſe, enabling him thereby to be lively, nimble, and make a good flight.

When his is maned, lured, and enſnared, then is your proper time to bring him to the flight, which if it happens to be at the pheaſant or partridge, in woody, or much incloſed ground, then upon luring him, caſt the lure into ſome buſh, or low tree that you may bring him to a ſtand, then draw it out, and give him notice that he may ſeize it: feed him daily on the ground, under ſome ſhrubs or buſhes.

When you firſt fly him at the game, it muſt be at ſuch as are young, the faſter to be taken and maſtered for his encouragement, but if it be a long wing'd hawk you fly in champaign ground, do what you can to keep him from the ſtand, and maintain him on the wing till you, or your dogs have ſprung the game under him, when having the advantage of ſtooping, he may the eaſier ſtrike and ſubdue it: but if you be for ſure killing, more than for ſport, to encourage your hawks, firſt ſpring the game, and mark it; when being come to the mark, caſt him off, and when he is got to his height, lay in your ſpaniels, that ſo you may retrieve the game underneath him; and after this rule, with little variation, long fly all manner of winged hawks.

The management of Hawks in their flight, and particularly to fly at the river.

AS for ſhort winged hawks, it will be proper to fly them from the fiſt only, and to make them bold and couragious, hide a partridge, or ſuch fowl as they take, under a hat, or ſome ſuch thing,

thing, and when you have well managed the hawk, let go the train, and caſt off the hawk, whilſt your ſpanniels are upon the range.

To make the flight at the river, and the hawk expert at it, whiſtle off a hawk, that has been well experienced, and is a ſure killer; ſuffering him ſo long to enew the fowl, till he bring her to the place; then having taken him down, reward him for his encouragement, then ſet him by to be ready on occaſion, and whiſtle off the young hawk, and when he is at the height of his gaile, and make him (by often ſhewing it him) familiar with the water, and at any time when he looks out to make him more inward, call him with a gibbet call, and ſo order him till you have brought him over the fowl, and make in, on both ſides the water, where the game is, with your company, and lay forth your fowl, which if the hawk ſtrike and truſs, make preſently in and helping; ſo croſſing and breaking the wings of the fowl, that he may ſecure her, and take his pleaſure of her; but if on the firſt ſtoop he kill her, and ſuffer him again to take his gail, lay the fowl forth as you did before, and continue ſo to do, till it is landed, then for his encouragement reward him with the neck, gizard, and heart, but if it happen the firſt fowl (by ſtrength) eſcape him, flying him immediately on another more weak, leſt by being baulked, he grow faint hearted, and daſtardly in the attempt for ever after.

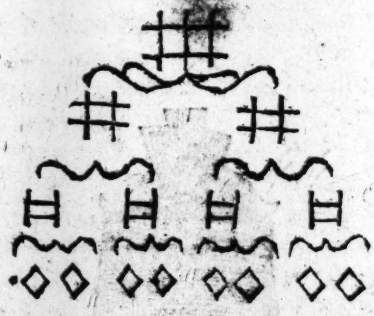
A plain and eaſy introduction to the moſt curious art, and healthful exerciſe of ringing muſically on 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 bells.

SInce the knowledge of this art has been much deſired by many, and is a very healthful as well as pleaſant exerciſe. I have placed an introduction to young ringers in this ſo uſeful a book of rarities, though at firſt ſight it may appear a digreſſion from the reſt; however, ſince I deſigned this work to fit every one as near as may be, I cannot but conclude that this will be deſired by many, and cannot be hurtful to none.

The

The invention of ringing is mathematical, producing wonderful effects, as I ſhall ſhew in the ſequel.

Of the changes.



THE number of changes are thus to be ordered, two muſt firſt be admitted to be varied two ways, and ſo to find out the changes in three, two muſt be multiplied by three, and ſo the product will be ſix, and that multiplied by four, will produce twenty-four, which for the changes of three, is the compleat changes on four: and theſe multiplied by five, produce 120, the compleat changes on five, and multiply that 120 by ſix, will produce 720. And that makes the compleat changes on 6 bells; multiply this 720 by 7, it produces 5040. And conſequently as the changes riſe and fall, the numbers are more or leſs, and may be carried ſo high, that arithmetic wants a number to name them: for an age is not ſufficient to ring them out, though every change ſhall vary to admiration.

A

As for example we admit, the figure 1 and 2, may be croſſed in this manner, 1. 2. and then 2. 1. thus allowed, though the numbers are never ſo many as on 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 bells, the ſame figure thus ſet down a thouſand times, will vary particularly on the three latter.

Of PEALS.

THE muſicalneſs of the changes not being very intelligible to ordinary ringers, and the beſt many times puzzled, and at a loſs to find them out, the more judicious profeſſors concluded it is neceſſary to caſt peals, that ſo muſical notes might the better ſtrike the fancy, and lead them more ſenſible and eaſier to a true underſtanding in ringing, rendering it (for their encouragement) the more taking and delightful; for every peal on bells tuned to the principles of muſic, expreſs the notes, for in a peal of ſix bells, you have exactly the ſix muſical notes, viz. *La. Sol. Fa. Mi. Re. Ut.* But to make them charming and harmonious, they muſt be ſtruck with ſkill and deliberation, gradually ſtriking or leading with the loweſt note, and ſo riſing up to the higheſt, and then down again to the loweſt, cauſing the fourth bell to hunt up to the ſeventh, and then dodg'd, unleſs prevented by the treble, and ſo any other of the number ſeven; ſo that, in the complete number of changes of the firſt ſtriking, there ſhall not be rung over twice the ſame: and in this doing, you muſt have a muſical ear, and a ſteady hand, to obſerve the leaſt defect, and mend it; to

mend

mend or reverſe it by dodging, or falling in courſe, as the bells hunt up and down, by putting in between, or taking place in a complete harmony.

Of Croſs Peals.

HAving already laid the ground work for plain peals, to introduce the learner, I now proceed to croſs peals: theſe are ſo termed, becauſe of their intricacy, or croſs method, wherein diverſe notes moving as it were, at once croſs each other, ſome moving up, and others down, at the ſame time; and that the learner may the eaſier find it out, and comply with it, let him obſerve that one note carried the hunt, is a guide to the reſt, making one conſtant motion, and uniform throughout the peals, differing from that of the other notes, though keeping a continual motion through the ſeveral notes ſtrucken, *viz.* from the leading to the ſtriking behind, and ſo thence to the lead; which motion up and down, is reckoned the complete courſe, tho' ſome peals on five bells, as the old doubles, *&c.* conſiſt only of ſingle courſes, every ſingle courſe admitting to changes; and twelve courſes are a complete peal: other peals on five bells, as the *London Paradox*, &c. conſiſts of double courſes, 20 changes going to every courſe, and 6 double courſes to the peal; but on 6 bells there are double and ſingle courſes, *viz.* 12 changes in every ſingle courſe, as in *Grandſire Doubles*, &c. the changes wherein the hunt

leaves

leaves leading, is properly the first changes in every course, and in cross peals all the courses agree in three respects (1) in the motion of the hunt, (2) in the motion of the remaining notes, (3) in making the changes, which being exactly taken notice of, may serve as a certain guide to the rest, some few changes in each peal excepted.

The EXAMPLE.

IN this example I present the learner with a peal of new doubles, only on five bells, they being

First Course.	Second Course.	Third Course.
12345	13524	15432
21354	31542	51423
23145	35124	54132
32415	53214	45312
23451	35241	54321
32541	53421	45231
23514	35412	54213
32154	53142	45123
31245	51324	41532
13254	15342	14523
13524	15432	14253

the 3 first courses of the peal, wherein observe, that the last change of the first courses, viz. 1, 3, 5, 2, 4,

is ſet down again at the top of the ſecond courſe, and likewiſe the laſt change of the ſecond courſe, viz. 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, takes place to the top of the third courſe; ſo that note, the lowermoſt changes are the ten changes of each courſe, and as to the motion, properly the firſt, the hunt directly moves up behind, where twice lodging, it proceeds down again to lead, and there alſo lodging twice, as in the 3 courſes is demonſtrated, alſo throughout the peal, as the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth bells move through the firſt courſe; ſo theſe bells that are lodged in the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth place in the laſt change of every courſe moves in like manner, as tho' the next following courſe, and by moving, change places, as to the reſt not ſo well to be ſhewed in words, or practice; for you muſt conſider, in every croſs peal the courſes equally agree, viz. firſt in the motion of the hunt; ſecond, in that of the reſt of the notes; and thirdly, in the making the changes.

Of doubles and ſingles on four bells.

TO ring 24 doubles and ſingles on 4 bells take notice the peal conſiſts equally of double and ſingle changes, the one change double, and the other ſingle through the peal, the firſt is the hunt, to the remaining 3 extream bells: the double change is every time likewiſe made of the two firſt and the two laſt bells, every ſingle change of the two middle ones, accept when the firſt leads, and then we term the bells that are behind, the extreams; all theſe bells have direct hunting courſes up and down till the firſt leads, then while the two hinder

moſt make a dodge, the ſecond lies ſtill, and by this method all the bells proceed again in their hunting courſe, there being after this manner extream changes made: that is to ſay, the firſt every time the hunt leads: the ſecond always when it lies behind; and the third, every time it leads, and lies behind.

The peals called the old doubles and ſingles of five bells.

IN performing this, obſerve that one change muſt be double, the next ſingle; and ſo in their turns, till the treble has the direct hunting courſe, as in caſe of the plain changes, every double change, ſtruck on the four firſt bells, conſidering the treble to be one of the two that makes every ſingle change, unleſs when it leads, and when the ſingle is in the third and fourth place; but when the two bells lie next to the treble, you muſt conſider that behind to be the ſingle bell which is called the extream; and obſerve, that every time the treble leaves leading the two firſt bells are to continue ſlow dodging, till it be altered by the coming down of the treble, which diſplaces them; and the treble moving down out of the fifth place, the bell that comes into it muſt remain ſilent, till the treble hunts up to it again, except when the extream change is made behind, every bell lies twice together in the third and fourth place, except upon the trebles leading, and likewiſe when it hinders them in hunting.

The old trebles and doubles on 6 bells.

HERE mark that one change is treble, and the other double, and ſo in order: except one ſingle at the end of every ſixth change, every treble change being made on the two firſt, two middlemoſt, and the two laſt bells, and every double on the four middle bells, except in caſe when the hunt leads, for it muſt be upon the four hindermoſt, the treble here being the hunt, making a direct hunting courſe up and down, as in plain changes, as likewiſe muſt be conſidered in the reſt, unleſs when the treble leads; and then ſuch bells as were hunting up, except that in the ſecond place, makes a dodge with the next bell beneath it, and ſo again proceeds forward in its courſe up, and every individual bell, that at the ſame time was hunting down, makes a dodge with the next bell that is above it, and then proceeds downward in its courſe; and ſuch a method carries on the peal five courſes of the hunt, which makes 10 changes: and thus having briefly given you the ground-work of ringing, with a little obſervation and practice you may frame yourſelf to any ſort of ringing, and carry the matter as high as you will, upon 7, 8, or 9, bells, having a muſical ear, and ſteady hand, and being circumſpect in what you are about, and marking thoſe that are expert in it, how they order the management of it.

So the bells ſound, oft reaching diſtant ears,
Seems to them as the muſic of the ſpheares:

For

For preſſing on the air 'tis mounted high,
And rebounding, echos from the ſky,
Harmonious numbers tun'd by airs that beat
Upon the ſounds, as they to hills retreat,
And ſo deceiv'd, they give a ſtory birth,
They heavenly muſic hear, when 'tis from earth,

How a countryman may know how much hay or corn his barn will hold before it be put in.

THis has been deſired by many, eſpecially upon taking barns and out-houſes, where they deſired to know how they will anſwer the ſtores deſigned to be laid up in them; and for their ſatisfaction, I have here found out an eaſy way to inform them, if they know ever ſo little of arithmetick.

To be ſatisfied herein, multiply the height of the beam into the breadth, and that product by the length, the whole devided by 20, and ſo the Quotient readily ſhew the load to the beam, and then for the roof, multiply half the depth into the breadth at the beam, and that product by the length, then work as before, and adding it to the other, you will ſoon be ſatisfied in what you deſire; and thoſe that underſtand not figures, may eaſily get any body that does underſtand it (by this rule) in a few minutes, and inform them to their ſatisfaction.

The meaſures that ought to be in cords or ſtacks of wood.

TO meaſure wood for fuel, plank, or timber going to a load, is neceſſary to be known in the management of country affairs, for at one time or other the honeſt countryman cannot but ſtand in need of ſuch knowledge to advantage him; wherefore I here ſet down.

A cord of wood ought to be 4 foot over, 8 long, and 4 deep, making in all 128 cubick feet.

A ſtack of wood ought to be 3 feet over, 3 deep, and 12 feet in length, which makes 108 cubick feet, and to a load of ſolid timber there goes 50 feet, a cubick-foot contains 1728 inches, a cubick-yard, 27 cubick-feet, or 46656 inches.

300 feet of an inch plank, 200 feet of three inch plank, 115 feet of 4 inch plank, 400 feet of one inch and half plank, or 600 feet of 1 inch, makes each of them a load of plank, in true account, *&c.*

To tell what is a clock (when the ſun ſhines) by ones hand.

TAKE a ſmall ſtraight ſtick of about four inches long, and hold it between the fore-finger and the thumb, of the left hand, and turn about towards the ſun, till the ſhadow of the ball of the thumb, touch the line of life, and then the ſhadow of the ſtick will appear on that part of the hand, which tells the right hour of the day, &c. Approved by Mr. *Saunders.*

A catalogue of the markets, and the days they are kept on in the ſeveral counties and ſhires in England and Wales.

In Middleſex.

AT brentford, tu, london, m, w, fr, ſa, uxbridge, th, ſtanes fr, edgware, th, weſtminſter, m, w, fr, ſa, enfield, ſa.

Hertfordſhire.

Berkhamſtead, m, barnet, m, buntingford, m, ware, tu, hitching, tu, watford, tu, rickmanſworth, ſa, St. albans, ſa, hertford, ſa. ſabſworth, w, hemſtead, th, hatfield, th, biſhops-ſtortford, th, ſtevenage, ſa, tring, ſa, ſtondon-hodſdon, th, boldock, tu.

Berkſhire.

Reading, ſa, abingdon, m, and fr, wantin, ſa, wallingford, tu, and fr, new windſor, ſa, faringdon, tu, newbury, th, oakingham, tu, eaſt-eſledg, w, maidenhead, w, hungerford, w.

Bedfordſhire.

Tuddington, ſa, bedford, tu, and ſa, patton, ſa, luton, m, ſhefford, fr, leighton, tu, bigleſworth, tu, dunſtable, w, ampthil, th, woborn, fr.

Buckinghamſhire.

Biſborough ſa, great marlow, ſa, oulney, m, amerſham, tu, colebrook, w, cheſham, w, newport,

port, ſa, ayleſbury, ſa, winſlow, th, wendover, th, beconsfield, th, ſtonyſtratford, fr, buchingham, ſa, jynigo, fr, high-wickham, ſa.

Cambridgeſhire,

Ely, ſa, new-market, tu, royſton, w, coxton, tu, linton, th, march, fr, wiſbich, ſa, cambridge, ſa,

Cornwal County.

Stratton, tu, penzance, tu, St. tolumb, tu, falmouth, th, market-jew. th, St. germans, fr, gamelford, fr, foy, fr, liſtithiel, fr, grampound, fr, padſlow, ſa, tregonye, ſa, helſtone, ſa, launſton, ſa, bodman, ſa, liſkard-truro, w, and ſa, St. joes, w, and fr. penrin, w, fr, ſa, eaſk-looe —, ſaltaſh, ——.

Cheſhire.

Altrincham, fr, maxfield, m, fordham, w, malpas, m, northwich, fr, ſambich, th, ſtopford, fr, nantwich, ſa, middlewich, ſa, congleto, ſa, huntsford, ſa, weſtcheſter, w, and ſa, tarvin, —.

Cumberland.

Brampton, tu, cockermouth, m, wigton, tu, alleyhom, ſa, keſwick, ſa, perith, tu, bottle, w, whitehaven, th, ravenglaſs, ſa, egremont, ſa, longworth, th, aſhton-moor, ſa, carliſle, ſa, ireby, th, kirkoſwald, th, longtown, th.

Darby-

Derbyſhire.

Barkwell, mon, allerton, m, wirkſworth, tu, aſhborn, ſa, tederſwal, w, dronfield, th, derby, fr, chefterfield, ſa, boſover, fr, drawfield,

Devonſhire.

Tiverton, tu, bedford, tu, ottery, tu, exeter, w, and fr. axminſter, ſa, plimpton, ſa, honiton, ſa, crediton, ſa, columton, ſa, ſouthmoſton ſa, great torrington, ſa, holſworth, ſa, teveſleck, ſa, morton, ſa, oakhampton, ſa, chidley, ſat, aſhburton, ſa, plymouth, ſa, totneſs, ſa, kingſbridge, ſa, barnſtable, fr, darthmouth, colliton, tu, hatburly, fr, chumleybow, th, dodbrook, w, newton-abby, w, medbury, th,

Biſhoprick of Durham.

Durham, ſa, darlington, m, leneard-caſtle, w, ſunderland, fr, biſhops-aukland, th, ſtainthorp.

Dorſhetſhire.

Cern-abbas, w, cranbow, w, croft-caſtle, th, abbotſbury, th, ſturminſter, th, dorcheſter, w, frampton, th, wemborn-miniſter, f, ſhaftſbury, w, worham, w, blandford, w, pool, m, and th, weymouth, tu, and fr, melcome-regis, tu, and fr, ſherbourn, th, and ——,

Eſſex.

Eppin, fr, chipping ongar, ſa, harwich, tu maintree, tu, waltham-abby, tu, billericay, tu braintree, w, brentwood, th, rumford, w, halſtead fr, colcneſter, fr, chelmsford, fr, thackſtead, fr coggeſhal, ſa, malden, ſa, walden, ſa, hatfield, ſa dunmore, ſa, raleigh, ſa, barkin, ſa, hardon, ſa,

Glouceſterſhire.

Wickware, m, dean-mag, m, minchinhampton tu, priſwick, tu, horton, tu, letchiad, tu, marſh field, tu, brackley, w, camden, w, tedbury, w cheltenham, th, durſley, th, ſtow on the woold th, chipping-ſadbury, th, newet, fr, fairford, th newham, fr, tukeſbury, w, and ſa, ſtroud, fr, wotton-under-edge, fr, leonard's ſtandley, ſa, winch comb, ſa, thornbury, ſa, cirenceſter, m, and fr glouceſter, ſa,

Hampſhire.

Baſingſtoke, w, kingſclene, tu, alceſton, th, ringwood, w, newport in the iſle of white, w, and ſa, portſmouth, th, and ſa, wincheſter, w, and ſa, ſouthampton, tu, and fr,

Kent.

Dover, w, and ſa, ſandwich, w, and ſa, eltham, m, wartham, tu, St. mary cray, w, lenham, tu, whye, th, weſtram, w, lydd, tu, romney, th, bromley, th, foxton, fr. maidſtone, th, rocheſter, fr,

fr, tunbridge, fr, ſmarden, fr, tenderden, fr, woolwich, fr, malinge, ſa, milton, ſa, graveſend, w, and ſa, feverſham, w, and ſa,

Herefordſhire.

Hereford, w, fr, and ſat, bromyard, m, lidbury, tu, pembridge, tu, kyneton, w, webley, th, roſs, th, lemſter, fr.

Huntingdonſhire.

Toxley tu, St. ives, m, St. neots, th, ramſey, w, huntington, ſa, kimbolton, fr,

Lancaſhire.

Blackbourn, m, boulton, m, cartmill, m, pounton, m, hawkſhead, m, hornby, m, rochdale, tu, ormkirk, tu, charley, tu, preſcot, tu, holſington, w, coln, w, wariuton, w, bury, th, gaſling, th, alverſtone, th, lancaſter, ſa, clithero, ſa, mancheſter, ſa, carlton, ſa, liverpool, ſa, preſton, w, fr, and ſa, wiggan, m, and fr.

Leiceſterſhire.

Aſhby de la zouch, ſa, hinkley, m, leiceſter, ſa, mountſorrel, m, melton-mowbury, tu, harborrow, tu, boſworth, w, loughborough, tu, haſlaton, tu, waltham-would, th, lutterworth, tu, billeſden, fr,

Lincoln-

Lincolnſhire,

Gainbury, tu, ſleaford, m, barton, m, caſtor-ſpilſby, m, market-ſtanton, m, market-raſon, tu, bolingbrook, tu, ſpalding, tu, alford, tu, great grimſby, w, glamford, th, binbrook, w, burk, th, wargby, th, naverby, th, tatteſhal, fr, lincoln, fr, kirton, ſa, thoncaſter, ſa, waynfleet, ſa, bourn, ſa, horncaſtle, ſa, grantham, ſa, demington, ſa, ſtamford, m, and fr, lowthe, w, and ſa, boſton, w, and ſa,

Norfolk.

Norwich, w, fr, and ſa, eſtharling, tu, fulſham, tu, caſton, tu, harliſtone, w, attlebury, th, watton, w, ſakingham, th, northwalſham, th, dis, fr, wymondham, fr, yarmouth, ſa, higham, ſa, thetford, ſa, ſwafeham, ſa, few-backingham, ſa, downham, ſa. holt, ſa, burnham-mar. ſa, cromar, ſa, repham, ſa. aleſham, ſa, worſted, ſa, ſechby, every ſecond Monday.

Northamptonſhire.

Thrampton, tu, rothwell, m, hinſcliff, tu, wellingborough, w, daventry, w, brackley, w, kettering, fr, peterborough, ſa, northampton, ſa, oundle, ſa.

Northumberland.

Newcaſtle, tu, and ſa, hexham, tu, welder, th, morpeth, w, alnwick, ſa, berwick, ſa.

Oxford

Oxfordſhire.

Tame, tu, woodſtock-bampton, w, chiping-norton, w, whitney, tu, henley, th, banbury, th, burford, ſa, dorcheſter, fr, deddington, ſa, ſhatlington, ſa, oxford, w, and ſat.

Rutlandſhire.

Upingham, w, okeham, ſa.

Shropſhire.

Oſweſtree, mon, great wenlock, m, ludlow, m, elſmeere, tu, ſhipton, tu, braiton, w, ſtretton, th, wim, th, biſhop's caſtle, fr, widington, th, whitchurch, fr, bridgnorth, ſa, ſhrewſbury, w, th, and ſat, newport, ſa.

Somerſetſhire.

Chard, m, ſomerton, m, glaſſenbury, m, wivelcom, tu, pansford, tu, writon, tu, north-petherton, tu, wincaunton, w, ilcheſter, w, axebridge, th, froomſelwood, w, S. petherton, th, wellington, th, bridgewater, th, caniſham, th, ſhipton-mallet, fr. dunſtar-winton, ſa, langport, ſa. yeovil. fr, crookhorn, ſa. ilminſter, ſa, vetches, ſa, dalverton, ſa, taunton, w, and ſat, n. cinty, tu, and ſa, briſtol, w, and ſa, bath, w, and ſa, wells, w, and ſat.

Staffordſhire,

Stow, tu, new-caſtle under line, m. pagets browledg, tu, betles, tu, tutbury, tu, walſal, tu, ridgley,

ridgley, tu, pancridg, tu, breewood, tu, leek, w, wolverhampton, w, utoxeter, w, chickley, th, litchfield, tu, and fr, ſtadord, ſa, burton on trent, th, cockſhall, fr.

Suffolk.

Woodbridge, w, needham, w, biddleſton, w, haveril, w, orford, m, hadleigh, m, mendleſham, tu, halſeworth, tu, leſtof w, bury, w, ſtowmarket, th, tanſdale, th, ſaxmundham, th, ſowley, th, bungy, th, ikeſworth, fr, new-market, th, maiden hall, fr, clear, fr, neyland, fr, debenham, fr, ſunbury, ſa, aye, ſa, tramglingham, ſa, aldborough, ſa, dunwick, ſa, ipſwich, w, fr, and ſa, beckles, ſa.

Suſſex.

Sattel, th, eaſt-grinſtead, th, brighthelmſton, th, petworth, w, ſtenington, w, midhurſt, th, ſteneing, w, haſtings, w, and ſa, coxfield, ſa, horſham, ſa, lewes, ſa, chicheſter, ſa, arundel, w, and ſa, rye, w, and ſa.

Surry.

Southwark, m, w, fr, ſa, ryegate, tu, darking, tu, farnham, tu, croydon, ſa, kingſton, ſa, guilford, ſa.

Warwickſhire.

Tamworth, ſa, henly, m, ſoutham, m, ſuttoncofield, m, aulceſter, tu, ſymeton, tu, atherſtone, tu,

tu, ſtratford, th, colſhil, w, burmingham, th, coventry, fr, warwick, ſa, ſhipton, ſa, nun eaton, ſa, rugby, ſa.

Weſtmoreland.

Ambleſide, w, burton, tu, burg, w, orten, w, kerbyiſaudale, th, kerby-ſteven, fr, kendal, ſa, appleby, fr, fardonlike, ——,

Wiltſhire.

Sundon, m. bradford, m. ſwyndon, m. calne, tu. aſhburn, tu. lavington, w. wilton, w. highworth, w. hinton, th. deviſes, th. wotton-baſſet, th. dunſton, fr. merſbury, fr. weſtbury, fr. warminſter, fr. troubridge, ſa. chipnam, ſa. malmſbury, ſa. marlborough, ſa. ſaliſbury, tu. and ſa. cricklad, ſa.

Worceſterſhire.

Worceſter, w. fr. ſa. ſturbridge, fr. bewdley, ſa. eveſham, m. parſhore, tu. broomſgrove, tu. droitwich, fr. ſhipſton, fr. kidderminſter, th. upton, th. tenbury, tu.

Yorkſhire, Eaſt-Ridings.

Hedon, ſa. wigton, w. kilham, th. bridlington, ſa. packlington, ſa. howder, ſa. hull, tu. and ſa. beverly, w. and ſa.

Weſt.

Weſt-Ridings.

Selby, m. rotheram, m. otley, tu. fettle, tu. ſheffield, tu. barnſby, w. knareſborough, w. bradfory, th. halifax, th. wetherly, th. wakefield, th. and fr. leeds, tu. and ſa. ſhipton, ſa. boroughbrigs, ſa. pontefract, ſa. tedcaſter, th. rippon, th. ſuathe, fr. ripley, fr. tickley, ſa. bantry, ſa. doncaſter, ſa. and tu. ſherbone, ſa.

North-Ridings.

Gainſborough, m. tickering, m. thurſk, m. bedla tu. marſham, tu. kerby-moorfields, w. northalder ton, w. abberforth, w. ſcarborough, th. malton ſa. yarum, th. helmly, ſa. york, th. and ſa. whi ney, ſa. ſtokeley, ſa. richmond, ſa.

Market-Towns, and ther days in Wales.

Brecknockſhire.

BRecknock, w. and ſa. hal, m. coccowell, t heath, m. and ſa.

Angleſey.

Nebwury, tu. bewmaris, w.

Aberyſthway, w. llanbeder, tu. cardigan, f tregeron, th.

Carnarvo

Carnarvonſhire.

Kreekych, w. bangor, w. newin, ſa. carnarvon, ſa. palbely, w. alberconway, fr.

Carmarthenſhire.

Llaneſly, tu, kidwelly, tu. llandilmawre, tu. new-caſtle, fr. llangadock, th. carmarthen, w. and ſa. lantharne, fr. llanyuodiſſy, w. and ſa.

Denbighſhire.

Wrexham, m. and th. ruthen, m. llanteſt, tu. denbigh, w.

Flintſhire.

St. aſaph, ſa. holy-well, ſa, cairviſe, tu.

Glamorganſhire.

Carephilly, th. cowbridge, th. powiſs, th. birdgends, ſa. lintriſſent, fr. neath, ſa. cardiff, w. and ſa. ſwany, w. glamorgan, ſa.

Radnorſhire,

New radnor, th. knighton, th. preſtain.

Merionethſhire.

Herleeh, ſa. belgle, tu. bala, ſa.

Monmoth-

Monmouthſhire.

Carelyon, th. monmouth, ſa. abergavenny, tu. pontypool, ſa. uſk, m. and fr. newport, ſa.

Montgomeryſhire.

Machineith, m. welſhpool, m. newtown, m. montgomery, th. llanvilling, th. llanidoles.

Pembrokeſhire.

Rillgarven, w. tenby, w. and ſa. bewbeth, w. fiſhguard, fr. pembroke, ſa. newport, ſa. whiſton, ſa. haverford, th. and ſa.

Note, in this caſe, that m. ſtands for monday, tu, for tueſday, w, wedneſday, th. thurſday, fr. friday, ſa. ſaturday; and according as they are thus marked, the markets are held.

An exact catalogue of the fixed and moveable fairs held yearly in England and Wales; the days and times of their continuance: The like for exactneſs, never before publiſhed.

THE fairs are of two ſorts, as to the times of their being held: ſome are fixed to a certain day: others change their days, or are moveable with their feaſts: therefore, ſince no exact account, as we know of, has been hitherto given, we ſhall labour to ſatisfy the curioſity of thoſe, whoſe pleaſure or advantage tends that way; and for thoſe that are fixed, take them, for the more regular way, in their month.

Fairs in JANUARY.

3 At Ilanbither. 5 At Hichford. 6 At Saliſbury. 6 At Ilanginny. 6 and 25 At Briſtol. 13 At Derby. 25 At Graveſend and Churchingford. 13 At Londyſſe.

Fairs in FEBRUARY.

1 At Bromley-lank. 2 At Bath, Aſhbourn, Brickelſworth, Budworth, Brickelsfield, Beconsfield, Farington, Godlemew, Hedon, Leominſter, Lyn, Maidſtone, Reading, the Devizes. 3 At Boxgrove and Brinley. 14 At Feverſham and Sundley. 24 At Whitland, Upingham, Welden, Tukeſbury, Highhamferries, Henley on Thames, Froom, Bourn, Baldock. 9 At Llandaff. 6 At Stafford, for 6 days. 26 At Stafford, for horſes. 28 At Targaron. 28 At Cheſterfield, at Winterbourn

bourn the ſecond thurſday in the month, and at Weldonnorth the firſt wedneſday.

Fairs in MARCH.

1 At Madrim. 12 At Alſom. 13 At Mounthow. 20 At Ale-bury. 25 At Montgomery, Malden, St. Albans, Midhurſt, Malpas, Newcaſtle, Northil three days, Northampton, Ouabuck, Aſhwel, Harif, Burton, Gardian, Great Chart-Huntington, St. John's worſt, Whiteland, Woodſtock, Walden. 12 At Wigbourn, Woobourn, Wrexham. 13 At Wye. 7 At Workſop. 8 At Tragarron. 18 At Sturbridge. 12 At Strudbury, Stopford. 3 At Sevenoke. 25 At Pvobus. 17 At Partrington. 4 At Orham, ſecond thurſday at Okehamton. 20 At Northmore. 24 At Llamerchemic. 1 At Lanlegevellah and Langadog. 5 At Lancaſter. 27 At Derby. 29 At Durham, Bromeyard the thurſday before. 25 At Bromeyard. 12 At Bodman. 13 At Bodwin. 4 At Bedford. 3 At Brinwell, Brakes. 27 Atherſtone and Backwell.

Fairs in APRIL.

The third thurſday in the month at Yarmouth. 25 Winchcomb. 23 At Wilton, Woodley, tamworth, and Wortham. 26 At Tenterden. 25 At Utoxiter. 5 At Willingford. 11 and 12 At Warminſter, Sudbury the laſt thurſday and ſaturday in the month. 21 At Aberforth. 25 At Iving. 23 At Ampthill, Ipſwich, Kilborough, Lougnor, Movemot, Bewdley, Brewton, Birdſtock, Bilſon, Bury-lane, Northampton, Nu-

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lay Suff. 12 At Aberforth, 25 Abington. 26 Alborough. 9 At Billingworth. 25 At Bourn. 11 At Newport-pagnel. 23 At Saint pomps. 3 At Leek Staff. 2 At North-fleet. 13 At Orleton. 25 At Buckingham. 27 At Boſworth. 25 At Okenam. 30 At Beverley. 23 At Caſtlecomb. 2 At Rochford. 23 At Charing, Cliff, Chicheſter, and Riſeborough. 20 At Stonehouſegreen. 22 Stafford. 23 Sabridgeworth, and Saphire Hatfield. 25 At Sawley. 28 At Soham, at Sudbury, the laſt thurſday and ſaturday in the month; at Criſade the third wedneſday. 25 At Cleave in Wilts, Cliff in Suſſex, and Colebrook. 26 At Clare. 7 and 25 At Derby. 25 At Dunmow. 2 and 3 At Epping. 83 At Engleſield Suſſex. 26 At Eaſtgreenſtead. 23 At Graveſend for four days. 23 At Guilford. 2 At Hitchin. 23 At Harbin, Hatfield, Biſh, and Heningham.

Fairs in MAY.

1 At Llatrifient, Louth, and andover. 3 At Arundel, Abergaveny. 3 and 10 At Aſhburnpeak. 16 At Llangarrange. 26 At Lenham. 1 and 9 At Maidſtone. 6 At Ameſbury. 13 At Albrington. 3 At Merthyr. 27 At Montgomery. 3 At Mounton and Merchenleth. 1 At Brickhil, and Black-burn. 3 At Bala. 3 and 25 At Broomyard. 7 At Bath and Beverly. 9 At Mayfield. 20 At Malmſbury. 3 At Nuneaton. 7 At Newton. 1 At Blackheath. 13 At Blackwell. 13 At Baſa, Mering. 3 At Bickington. 25 At Backburn. 1 At Chelmsford. 3 At Clifton. 1 At Congerton. 5 At Caxton. 7 At Orford. At Oiveſtry. 19 At Odehill. 1 At Perin, Pembridges,

Pembridges, Philips-norton and Pombridge. 31 At Paſhor. 3 At Pouthely. 1 At Reading, Ripon, Radſdale, Stoke-nail, and Stanſtead, Stow in the old, and Wendover. 13 At Rocheſter. 3 At Stafford and Streton Church. 7 At Stratford upon avon, the firſt wedneſday at Weldon-north. 2 At Worksworth. 15 At Welch-pool, at Winterborough the ſecond thurſday. 3 At Wadbridge. 6 At Wellon. 1 At Uſke and Warwick. 3 At Waltham. 8 At Whemerly. 1 At Tuxford. 1 At Thetford and Tidſwill. From 8 to 25 at Tollerwilm downs. 7 At Thunderly. 12 At Thork. 1 At Kimar, Leighton, Leiceſter, Lexfield, Lichfield, Ledburn, and Linfield. 2 At Leominſter. 6 At Knighton. 3 At Cherſey Chippenham and Cowbridge. The ſecond friday at Charlebury. 4, 5, and 6 At Chatham. 4 Cheſterfield, Chappelfrith. 23 At Crainbrook. 3 At Denbigh and Derby. 5 At Derby. 1 At Enfield, Hounſlow, Greenſtreet, Fockingham Grighowel, and Haveril hope. 11 and 19 At Dunſtable. 4 At Foreſham. 10 At Fring. At Fairford. 3 At Henningham and Huddersfield. 6 At Hay. 19 At Hertford. 7 At Hateſbury.

Fairs in JUNE.

11 At Newport-pagnel. 3 At Alſbury. At Glouceſter. 6 At Abbington. 11 At Newport-knees. 29 At Grogang-lance. 22 At Albans. 11 At Holt. 20 At Hereford. 24 Newbury. 22 and 24 At Aſhburn. 26 Northop. 17 At Hardſtock. 11 At Oakingham. 24 At St. Anne. 17 At Heighham-ferry 29 At Onay. 24 At Awkidborough and Haliſa

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29 At Aſhwell. 14 At Peaſey and Horſtone. 11 At Bremel, *Nor.* 15 At Perſhore. 24 At Hertford. 14 At Bangor. 14 and 29 At Peterborough. 24 At Horſham Hurſt. 28 At Heſcorn. 24 and 28 At St. Pombs. 16 At Bleath Breckn. 24 At Preſton. 19 At Bridgenorth. 26 At Hodſpon. 23 At Barnet. 26 At Peter-field, Holdworth, Horden and Ponſtephen. 24 At Barnwell, Bedford-bedle, Beverley, Biſhop caſtle, Bromſgrove, Brecknock, Doſworth, Great Boughton, Kingſton, *War.* Reading, Ramford, Shaftſbury, Stranſtock, Knotford Tower. 29 At Harderfield, Iver and Sarſtrange. 1 At Norwill-gate. 22 At Kinkih, and 11 at Winbyther. 28 At Royſton. 17 At Greenſtow. 2 At Shrewſbury. 11 At Selby. 24 At Burford. 9 At Bala, Senock, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Sudbury, Buntingford, Buckingham, Bolton, Brumley, Barhemſtead and Benington. 11 At Tedbury, Llanwiſt, Llandibadnor. 17 At Llangilling. 24 At Lancaſter, Lincoln, Ludlow, Leiſter. 27 At Laddogain the firſt Monday, and Tueſday at Thorn. 29 At Tring, Upton and Thock. 19 and 20 At Thwayte, firſt Wedneſday at Carliſle. 25 At Caſtle-ebichen. 1 At Chappel-frith. 1 At Uffranmeric. 24 At Warminſter, Wakefield, Tallingford and Warwick. 29 At Llamorgan, Lambenoer, Leominſter and Lemiſter. 24 At Leiſter, Colcheſter, Croyden, Craybrook, Wenlock and Winſor. 9 At Maidſtone. 18 At Marchlenth. 6, 7 and 8 At Milton. 11 and 30 At Banfield. 11 At Wellington. 29 At Mount Sorrel, Marlborough, Mansfield, Weſtminſter, Wimey, Woodhurſt. 24 and 29 At Wolverhampton. 11 At Newborough and Newcaſtle. 13 At Great Newton. 1 At York. 29 At Gardriff. 19 Derby. 22 At Burham, Norfolk. 23 At Derby, Dogeby. 19 and

20 At Fairford. 28 and 29 At Garſtrange. 24 At Farnham.

Fairs in JULY.

2 At Rickmanworth. 7 At Richmond. 20 At Neath. 22 At Newark, Northwich and Ponterly 20 At Odiham. 11 At Parmeg. 15 At Pinchback. 20 At Aſhton Underline. 23 At Cheſter and Caernarven. 25 Campden, Chicheſter, Chiſbolme, Aldergam and Abbington. 7 At Albrighton. 20 At Alferton. 25 and 27 At Aſhwell. 20 At Chapple-hago. 22 At Stockbury and Stonyſtratford. 17 At Stevenage. 7 and 25 At Royſtone 22 At Bocking. 25 At Revenglaſs, Reading, Roſſe 26 At Raia Largway. 2 At Smeath, Sweanſey. 7 At Shelfo-ſweaten. 5 At Burton upon Trent. 7 At Brentwood. 21 At Bernard's-caſtle, Battle-field and Brickleſwort, Thurſday before the 21 at Broomyard. 20 At Betley, Bowling and Olton 7 At Denbigh. 25 At Doncaſter. 23 At Davener 25 Dodly, Dover, Erith. 7 At Emlin. 3 At Fordrin 28 At Fairfax. 2 At Hungtington. 10 At Foulneſs 15 At Greenſtead. 3 At Harderſt. 6 At Haveri 7 At Haverfordweſt. 6 At Helden. 30 At Hatfield 27 At Horſham. 9 and 10 At Ingateſtone. 25 St James's, Northampton, St. James's, London, St James's, Ipſwich. 17 St. Kelms. 22 Kingſton, Kimbolton, Ketwich and Kidwalley. 26 Kingſton Liſle, Kirkham. 6 Lambither, Llamidals. 11 Lyiid 27 Llangvillin, Leek. 25 Louth, Liverpool, Llandervigon. 20 St. Marg. Midhurſt. 22 Maudlin hill, Melenborough. 25 and 2. At Malpas. 2 Mochenbeth. 28 Meuhemot. 22 Colcheſter. 2 Clean, Cethero. 20 Cateſby, Cuimmock, Colidg.

and 27 Chappel-frith. 21 Billericay, Bridgnorth and Broughton. 25 Buntingford, Bromſgrove, Brodoack, Bromley, Boſton, Briſtow, Bilſon, Biſtower, Harhamſtead, Baldock. 26 Bewdley. 2 and 3 At Congerton. 7 At Carrington, Caſtlem, Canter the third wedneſday at Cricklade. 25 At Shemal cr. 30 At Stafford. 7 At Treſhevimio and Tenbury 22 At Teubuy. 22 At Turbury. 25 Themblegre, Rilbury, Thrapſtone, Thickham and Trowbridge. 22 At Tiptery. 7 At the Vizes, Uppingham. 20 At Uxbridge. 2 At Wooburn. 2 and 5 At Weln w. 11 At Wanton. 25 At Wilon. 17 At Winchcomb. 22 At Witheral, Wincheſter, Whergrig, Yadlard and Yarn. 7 At Weald. 25 At Walden, Wigmore, Wetherby and Wigmore.

Fairs in AUGUST.

24 At Dover. 15 At Dunmow and Dryfield. 10 At Differingolwick and Doncaſter. 24 Crowland. 1 At Dunſtable. 15 and 20 At Crobay. 15 At Cambridge, Carliſle and Cardigan. 10 At Chotley, Cudlew and Croley, Lanc. 1 At Chepſtow. 9 At Aberlew. 4 At Daintrey. 10 At Alchurch. 24 At Aberconway. 15 At St. Alban's. 25 At Alborough and Aſhby de la Zouch. 28 At Aſhford. 1 At Banbury and Bath. 1 and 10 At Bedford. 10 and 24 At Banbury. 10 At Brampton. 9 At Bardney. 10 At Brainford, Bedwin and Blackmore. 12 Bolton and Blackwell. 29 At Caerwis. 24 At Beggers-buſh bridge, and Broomly pag. 25 At Brecknock. 1 At Nortemchurch. 15 At Newin. 20 At Northmore. 10 At Newborough. 24 At Newport-more, Northampton Rajadargway.

way. 24 At Norwich, Northiderton, Newburn, Nantwich and Oxford. 10 At Owndle. 29 At Okingham, Ormkirk. 6 At Peturburg. 15 At Preſton, Lan. 1 At Rumney. 16 At Rugby. 1 At Selby. 15 At Roſſe. 1 At Selborn and Shrewſbury. 18 Yminth the third Thurſday at Yarmouth. 1 At York and Yeland, at Wakefield the third Thurſday, Weldon Forth the firſt Wedneſday, at Winterbourn the ſecond Thurſday. 28 At Welſhpool. 24 and 89 At Watſorn. 15 At Witeland. 10 At Weldon, Walcham, Welcton, Warminſted, Weydon and Winſtow. 10 At Sodold and Sherburn. 15 At Stroud, Swanſey and Stow. 25 Sudbury. 28 At Sturbridge, w. 4 At Thunderly. 1 At Thaxſted. 19 At Torceſter. 13 At Turbury. 13 At Tollerwilme Dows. 28 At Tuddington and Taliſtanggreen. 28 At Tukſburn. 1 At Wautebridge, Wiſbich, Newton, Lanc. Newcaſtle, Otter, Exceſter, Sain, Eedes, Feverſham, Frint, Hay, Hornſea, Irigworth, Iver in Bucks, Carmarthen, Kerwilley, Llanthiſſent, Llarwin, Loughborough, Ludſerd and Mellin. 24 At Montgomery and Monmouth. 10 At Maraland, Melton Mowbray. 15 At Marlborough. 24 At London and Leominſter. 10 At Farnham, Foreſhame, Todſham, Cheſh. Fulſea, Hatlehigh, Hadley, Hawkhurſt, Hungerford, Horncaſtle, Kenwilgal, Kellow and Flilgaaron. 15 At Egleſwiſdully and eleſitere. 24 At Farrington. 15 At Gainſborough, Godhuſt, Hinkley and Hunrington. 24 At Honywood and Kiderminſter. 29 At St. John's Bride. 15 At Luton. 4 At Luton Lndyſh.

Fairs in SEPTEMBER.

8 At Streton, Achurch, Stratford Avon, Finalding,

ing, Sturbridge, in Cambridgeſhire, Southwark, Shyndeinreath, Gilborough, Haulton, Hertford, Huntington, Atherſtone, Abbington, Brewood and Beaumaris. 8 and 29 At Blackbourn. 29 At Aberforth, Averconway, St. Albans, Aſhburn, Peal, Hay, Heady, Higworth. 24 At Abergavenny. 21 At St. Abegwylly, Helmſley and Holdon. 14 At Hiubury, Hidown and Roſes. 29 At Higham Ferrers. 17 At Stopford. 26 At Soham. 24, 25 and 26 At Sudbury. 29 At Tuddington, Stonhouſe-green, Selby, Shelford, Stow, Lanc. Tame, Torrington and Tukeſbury. 21 At Shrewſbury and Stafford. 8 At Turby and Tuxford. 23 At Towceſter. 25 At Ingleſt Wait. 21 At Katherine Hill and Kingſton War. 29 Lancaſter, Laveingham. 24 At Llanvilling. 20 Llanvelley. 17 At Llanidlaſſe. 21 Ledbury. 8 At Lliddiſſel. 29 At Kingſton on Hull, Kingſtead and Kingſton. 21 At Knighton. 8 Knighton. 28 At Caermarthen. 8 At Birry, Lan. 14 At Barſley. 21 At Buckingham, Bedford, Baldock, Bradle, Maid, Braintree, Bulwick, Brikinton. 10 and 11 At Baſingſtoke. 29 At Balmſtock, Biſhop-ſtortford, Burmingham and Buckland. 27 At Baſingſtoke. 1 At Utoxeter, Wakehore, Waitham, Weld, Weſt-mean, Whitland. 13 At Valyley. 21 At the Vizes. 1 at Whitehaven. 7 At Ware. 29 At Uxbridge, Weybill, Weymer. 7 days within Woodham Ferry. 7 At Woodbury Hill. 29 At Leiceſter, Lianidas, Llanthangle, Lochr, Ludlow. 8 and 21 At Maiden. 14 At Moucton. 21 At Marlborough and Midnal. 24 and 29 At Malton, W. 29 At Marcherbeth. 21 At Northampton. 13 Newton. 14 Newport and Newborough. 21 Nottingham. 3 Neathyr. 14 At Burford. 1 At Cappleſtove. 29 At Burwell, Blackheath. 8 At Cardiff,

Carding and Chatton. 14 At Cheſterfield. 17 At Cliffe. 29 At Charlebury. 12 and 29 At Canterbury. 21 At Croydon and Chapdon. 25 and 26 Counteſs court fair. 29 At Cheſter, Chicheſter, Criſle and Cockermouth. 21 At Cricklade. 24 At Woodſtock. 8 At Worſeworth and Woolpit. 11 At Wooken. 14 At Waltham-abby, Wibley and Worton. 29 At Wendover. 11 At Wallingford. 20 At Whethera. 8 At Draiton Dryfield. 19 At Newbury. 14 At Denbigh. 4 At Okeham. 13 At Orlton. 22 At Daintry, Dover, the firſt Thurſday at Okehampton. 21 At Derby. 28 At Dolgeth. 8 At Parthine and Poulthely. 29 At Depping-mark. 21 At Peterborough and Eaſterland. 20 At Dean. 14 At Penhade. 5 At Prubus. 2 and 3 At Epping. 12 At Enfield. 23 Pancridge in Staffordſhire. 8 At Reculer. 8 and 13 At Rockingham. 14 At Richmond and Rippon. 8 At Greenſtreet. 25 At Greenſtead.

Fairs in OCTOBER.

2 At Saliſbury. 9 At Aſhbourn Peak. 6 At Haven. 13 At Aberſtow. 18 At Aſhwael. 30 At Abermale. 20 At Abrighton. 28 At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch and Aborounway. 18 At Farringdown. 22 At St. Friſwed in Oxf. 9 At Gainſborough. 9 and 11 At Hereford. 15 At Graveſend. 16 At Greys. 23 At Preſtow. 31 At Powltheley. 11 At Radnor. 23 Ratſday. 21 At Rothin. 13 At Royſton. 8 and 9 At Yarmouth. 18 At York. 13 At Wakefield. 28 At Warminſter, Warwick. 7 Wilton, Newmarket, Oxford. 29 At Whemerly. 14 At Newport in Mon. 18 At Newcaſtle. 21 Newport. 16 At Newark. 8 At Pontſtephen. 13 At Draiton. 16 At Daventre. 14 At St. Edmonſtone. 18 At Ely. 24, 25, 26, and 27 At

At Elveſt. 6 At St. Faiths, by Nor. 18 At Ewell. 1 and 8 At Banbury. 9 At Barborough. 8 At Swanſey. 1 At Sevenoak. 9 At Sagridgworth. 13 At Hitcham and Hednor. 3 At Boltonmora. 13 At Stow on the wold. 18 At Hatfield. 8 At Biſhop's Stafford, and Blyth in Not. 18 At Henly Arden. 13 At Staunton and Stotford. 18 At Holt. 28 At Harford. 12 At Bolton, For. 5 At Boſworth. 18 At Barnet. 28 At Halton. 21 and 31 At Nokelly. 28 At Stamford. 18 At Kidwelly. 18 At Brickhill and Bridgnorth the Thurſday before the 18 At Broomyard. 23 and 21 At Knotſbury low. 9 At Throckgrais. 18 At Burton on Trent. 23 At Brickleſworth. 8 and 17 At Lanibither. 13 At Tanworth. 18 At Thirſk and Tidſale. 25 At Beverly. 12 At Llangeves, firſt Monday and Tueſday at Thorn. 18 At Tidſwell. 28 At Biddern. 13 At Leighton. 18 At Towceſter, Tunbridge and Lowhaden. 1 At Caſter and Caxton. 5 At Chappel-frith. 21 At Lentham. 28 At Tallſamgreen, Lempſter, Leominſter and Llanedy. 8 at Chicheſter. 10 at Cliſt. 13 At Charing. 9 at the Vizes. 18 at Uphaven. 4 at St. Michaels. 13 at Marſhfield, Stone and Colcheſter. 6 at Maidſtone and Wantage. 4 at Weld. 18 at Charney. 13 at Marſhfield. 7 at Worksop. 13 at Windſor. 18 at Wellenborough, Marlow, Charleton, Cliff Regis, Middleway, Midhurſt, Wiggam and Wrickly. 22 at Wye. 23 and 28 at Whitechurch. 21 at Coventry. 31 Chelmsford, and the ſecond Tueſday at Marſh.

Fairs in NOVEMBER.

1 At Kellom, Brickleſworth, Montgomery, Caſtlemain, Fairford, Ludlow, Swaley. 2 at Lough-

borough, blechingly, biſhop-caſtle, buckle and eleſmere, kingſton on thames, wilton, maxfield, mayfield, leek. 23 at ludlow. 6 at andover. 10 at aberwit-green, lenton in *Not.* and llanibither. 13 at llanith-nary. 17 at lincoln. 20 at St. auſtell. 11 at aberkennen. 29 at aſhbournpeak and lawreſt. 30 at abbington and amptili. 6 and 30 at bedford. 6 at brecknock malling moor. 13 at monmouth and marchenleth. 11 at botingham. 23 at bangor and bwelch. 30 at maidenhead, maiden bradly, baldock, bewdle, boſton, bedforn. 6 at newport-pannel. 28 at carlin. 11 at newcaſtle underline. 17 at northampton. 13 at chelmsford. 30 at collinſborough, newbury, oſweſtry, petersfield, pecores, preſton, cobham, cibley. 11 at dover. 12 at dolted. 11, 13 and 20 at St. edmondſbury. 6 and 11 at Pembridge. 2 at pennibout. 30 at enfield. 11 at tolkingham. 10 at rugby. 30 at roſs and rocheſter. 9 at falford and ſtanley. 22 at froom. 13 and 11 at garſtrange. 14 and 13 at guſtford. 10 at ſhaftſbury and ſhefnal. 30 at greenſtead. 6 at hertford. 11 at ſkipton in carven. 17 at ſpalding, harlow and hide. 19 at horſham. 22 at ſwathey. 23 at ſandwich. 25 at hedon and hiham-ferries. 20 at health. 6 at trigney in *Lanc.* 30 at harleigh. 11 at tream. 15 and 16 at thwayt. 20 at ingentſtone. 13 at tuddington. 5 at welſlepool. 6 at wetſhod and wellington. 10 at wem. 11 at withdrig. 13 at wellington. 30 at wakefield and waington. 2 and 11 at york. 9 at leſford in *Lanc.* 3 at carmarthen. 5 and 23 at ludlow. 23 at ketters-croſs. 30 at kimbolton.

Fairs in DECEMBER.

4 At atherſtone, at dolgeth, newton and puchely. 5 at arundel, exeter, St. edes, caſed, grantham, heningham hethan, hornſe, northwiech in Cp. ſevenage, ſpalding, wallingford and woodſtock. 7 at ſanburſt. 8 at bewmaris, clithero, cardigan, kimar, leiceſter, malpas, northampton and whiteland. 21 at charlbury. 29 at canterbury. 21 at hornbury. 22 at llandilawar. 29 at royſton and ſaliſbury. 11 at northampton.

Note, Where you find words ſtanding for the beginning of a county after any place named, as Lanc. for Lancaſhire, Not. for Nottinghamſhire, &c. then the place is in the county: And this is to diſtinguiſh them, there being more of the ſame name.

An exact Catalogue *of the* MOVEABLE FAIRS, *with their exact Time and Places.*

AT northampton from chriſtmas to June every wedneſday, monday after twelfth day, at buckinham, at bankley three mondays after twelfth day, at melton-mowbray and ſaliſbury, the tueſday after twelfth-day, for horſes; the thurſday after twelfth-day, at banbury and lutterworth, and for three weeks every thurſday after, at litchfield the friday after twelfth-day, at newcaſtle under-line on ſhrove-monday, at

candene in glouceſterſhire on aſh wedneſday and the ſame day, at dunſtable chicheſter eaton exeter folkingham litchfield royſton tamworth tunbridge on the firſt thurſday in lent at banbury the firſt monday in lent at abington wincheſter chicheſter cherſey the firſt tueſday in lent at bedford.

At charlebryon michaelmas-day St. thomas's day ſecond friday in lent on the third monday in lent at ſtamford for horſes on midlent ſunday at odiham ſaffron-walden and ſtamford the friday and ſaturday before the firſt ſunday in lent at hertford the ſunday in lent at hexcomb grantham ſudbury and ſaliſbury.

The tueſday after midlent-ſunday at leominſter the monday before lady-day at wiſbich kendale and denbigh wedneſday before lady-day at dolton thurſday before lady-day at yarmouth on St. matthew's-day at cricklade.

The tueſday ſeven-night before palm ſunday St. luke's-day at newmarket the wedneſday before palm-thurſday at drayton and the thurſday before it at landiſſel.

On palm-ſunday at leiceſter newport aleſbury wiſbich ſkipton and pontefract on the ſame at billingſworth lancaſter kendale worceſter llaundaren tueſday after at wakefield.

The monday before eaſter at ledbury tueſday before eaſter and St. barnaby's day at ſelby.

Monday tueſday and wedneſday before eaſter at marſh the ſame day at ludlow the thurſday before michaelmas the thurſday before eaſter and the thurſday before St. thomas's-day at kettle

in

on the monday before St. John baptiſt at ſoham the tueſday in eaſter week at maſs-gate, monday, wedneſday and thurſday in eaſter week at ſofings, on ſaint paul at ridbury.

On the eve and feaſt of ſaint Peter and St Paul at Barkſtrange; alſo on the eve and feaſt of St. Martin.

On the Monday in Eaſter-Week, and Monday before St. Thomas's Day at Thornbury.

At Cateline and Llanvillan on the Wedneſday, before Eaſter, and the Wedneſday and Thurſday before at Wallingford, Kettering and Sudminſter.

On Good Friday at Bunhill, Ampthil, Brewerton, Charing, Berry, Enfied, Guildford, Huntington, Hatfield, Ipſwich, Melian, Loughter, Vutler, St. Pombs, Risborough, and Roborough.

On eaſter monday at Onay, Buck, Dryfield and Gainſborough; on Tueſday at Aſhby-de-la-zouch, Daintry, Barlei:, Dorcheſter, Oxen, Northſtreet, Hitching, Rotchford and Sambich.

On eaſter monday at willingborough and beverly on friday in eaſter in derby, the next day at ſkipton in carven, the ſecond monday after eaſter at new malton.

Monday, tueſday and Wedneſday after eaſter at Churley, and on the Wedneſday at Hereford.

At lodneſs every wedneſday after eaſter, martlemas day, at ingleſtwait, monday before holythurſday, bucklam, all ſouls day, tueſday after pentecoſt.

At brickleſworth, everſham and newcaſtle underline, and Monday after Low-Sunday.

At Lought in Lincolnſhire, the third Sunday after Eaſter.

At

At beverly, englefield, Lan. roch in rogation week.

On enmore-green the firſt tueſday in every month.

Green-ſtreet on tueſday before aſcenſion day.

At Woebly on aſcenſion day, and thurſday three weeks after.

Roſs on aſcenſion day, and the thurſday after trinity ſunday.

On aſcenſion eve at abergally and darkin.

On aſcenſion day at bread-ſtreet in Kent, bewmaris, buridgend, brmingham, chappel-frith, burton on trent, eccleſhall, chappel-kinnow, eggleſtrew, St. edes, hallaton in Leiceſt. lutterworth, kidderminſter, middlewich, newcaſtle, newbury, penhold, rone, rippon, ſtoppor, ſtratford upon avon, ſudminſter, yarnwigg and the vizes.

Burlington and thaxſted the ſunday after aſcenſion day.

Shrewſbury the wedneſday after, and at ruthin the friday after.

On whitſun eve at new-inn, rats dale, wiſbich, ſkipton in craven.

On whit-ſunday at kirk-by-ſtephen, cribby, lenham rutſdale, ryhill and ſaliſbury.

Whit monday at broomyard, kingſton and grays tueſdays and wedneſdays.

Ormſkirk monday and tueſday in whitſunweek, and on the monday at lambiron, chipping, agmondſham, appleby, amerſon, bradford, brickleſworth, burton in Lanc. chicheſter, cockermouth, datterington, eveſham, exeter, dyfield, lipton, St. ives, hearts-green, rigate, owndlemidlome, fleford, falford, ſittinbourn, whichurch and ſtockeleer.

On

On Whit-tueſday at Canterbury, Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, Leſmere, Daintree, Epping, Leighton-buz, Knotford high, Louguir, Lewis, Llanintheſbury, Midhurſt, Monmouth, Melton Mowbray, Oringſtock, Rochford, Perith.

On the Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, at Royſton, Sand-bar, Pont-ſtepen, Newark in Trent, Libedon, Llanbedy and Leek.

On Thurſday the ſame Week, at St. Auſtel, Kingſtone and Chacklefield.

On the Friday at Stow, at Guillin, Derby, and Gogſhal

On Trinity-eve at Skipton, in Craven Rowel and Pomfract.

On Trinity-ſunday at South haven, Stockley, St. Mary Awk, Kemdale, Rowel.

On Trinity-monday at Raleigh, Hounſlow, Ruiſſy, Creſſwell, Waterford, Uſk, the Vizes, Spilſby and Tunbridge.

On Tueſday after, Rednor and Abergavenny, and the Wedneſday after at Aberſtow.

On the day of Corpus Chriſti at Sanbury, St. Ann's, Bp. Stretford, Catewid, Brimicham, Halſtan, Egleſtrew, Haligh, Kidderminſter, Hampſtead, Llanwiſt, Llamchimeth, Newbury, Neath, St. Noets, Newport in Mongomeryſhire, Stopport, Preſcot and Roſs.

On the Friday after at Coventry and Chepſtow.

On the Sunday after at Stamford and Bolton.

The Sunday after the third of July at Haveril, and the Sunday fortnight after Midſummer at Fotering-hay.

On the firſt Sunday after St. Bartholomew's day at Sampbick and aſhford and the thurſday before St. Michael's, at Kettering, the Monday after

St.

St. Mich. at Safely, St. Faith's, by Norwich, St. Michael's, and on the tuesday after Salisbury, on the thursday at Banbury, and the friday before St. Simon and St. Jude, at Litchfield, and the thursday before St. Thomas's day, at Kettering, Stafford, St. Peter's day.

A Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the contrary.

Pounds.	*Shillings.*	*Pence.*	*Farthings.*
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	720	2880
4	80	906	3840
5	100	1200	4300
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2460	8600

This Table is easy, and wants no Explanation and turned backwards, it is Farthings into Pence Pence into Shillings, Shillings into Pound which at first Sight may be thus computed.

The true value, or worth of a ſingle Penny: Or, a caution to keep money. Being a way to live happy in hard times.

IT is the general complaint and murmur throughout the kingdom, of ſcarcity and want of money in theſe hard times, where charity is little regarded, virtue rewarded, or neceſſity relieved.

The intent of this following ſtory is not directed to ſuch as ſwim in the floods of plenty, who never knew either the worth, nor the want of a penny, but to ſuch poor indigent ſouls, as either hath, or are likely to groan under the heavy burthen of pinching Penury, and miſerable want.

Or to any other that are in a fair way to fall into that experimental diſeaſe, called conſumption in the Pocket. That when they get a Penny by their induſtry and labour, they may know the true value and worth of it, and by following of theſe directions, they may learn to ſave a Penny, or to uſe it to their beſt advantage: and to that end and purpoſe, it will not be amiſs to let you know what poverty is, that you may the more endeavour to avoid and ſhun it.

The Definition of Poverty.

POverty is a want of ſuch neceſſary things, as belongs to our lives and ſtates; thro' which we are brought to miſhap and miſery.

Perhaps ſome may ſay, or think that they are not likely to be troubled with that wretched diſeaſe called poverty. But I ſay let them have a care,

care, for when a man is plagued with poverty and ſickneſs, both joined together, without any ſuccour or eaſement, then raiſeth in him an intolerable grief; a fire not able to be quenched; a ſorrow without remedy, and tempeſt full of wreck.

But, ſays another, it is not the ſpending of a Penny, or Two-pence, that will bring a man to poverty; No, but frequent cuſtom of theſe ſmall expences, within a ſhort time riſe to a conſiderable ſum; for one Penny a day ſpent comes to one Pound ten ſhillings and five-pence in the year: and one ſhilling a day comes to eighteen pounds and five ſhillings in the year.

So that ſmall expences little regarded without a conſiderable income, may in time bring a man to ruin, and when your money is gone, you have nothing to truſt to but friends: I confeſs that a friend in court is better than a penny in the purſe. However, 'tis good to have friends, but it is far better never to have need of them: For miſery is ever the companion of borrowed money.

Not that I would have any man to be ſo baſely penurious, as many of our miſerable cormudgeons are, there is a great difference betwixt frugality and avarice: and to let you ſee the baſeneſs of theſe ſcraping earth-worms, I will inſtance a ſtory or two, concerning uſurers, as followeth.

A Story of a Uſurer.

A Country Tenant, meeting with his miſerable Landlord in the Term time, did offer him the courteſies of a pint of ſack. To whom

the landlord ſaid; be a good husband, and ſave one ſix pence and give me the other, and I will take it as kindly as if you had ſpent the whole Twelve-pence.

Another Story of a Uſurer.

A Miſerable Uſurer many days together at a Cook's in London, did agree to have a large meſs of pottage about noon, and a draught of ſmall beer (if required) and as many chippings of bread in his pottage as he would put in; paying him one Penny a day, being all the feeding he had; if in the winter the benefit of the fire, and in the ſummer a further allowance of ſmall beer. Pottage John.

Another.

A Nother rich Uſurer, who made it his custom every term to travel to London on foot, in ragged cloaths, who ſometimes did beg of the thieves themſelves, was ſo well known that at laſt they took notice of him; and examing his pockets found no great ſtore of ſilver, but a great black-pudding, in one end whereof his gold was. The Uſurer pleading hunger, deſired the thieves for God's ſake, to give it him half again, which they granted, and the Uſurer finding it to be the other end, he deſired them to give him ſome little fat of the other end, to eat with his lean; you rogue (quoth the thieves) you have had your ſhare already, you ſhall not have a crumb

But

But to return to our ſubject, concerning the worth of a penny, you muſt firſt underſtand, that there are ſo many ſorts of Pence, as there are ſeveral countries or nations. Our Engliſh Penny is a Shilling Scotch. In the time of King Edward the Fifth, our Engliſh Penny being round and unclipped, was to weigh two and thirty grains of wheat, taken out of the middleſt of the ear; twenty of theſe Pence made an ounce, and twelve of theſe ounces made a pound.

But now to the main, which is the ſimple worth of a ſingle penny. Obſerve as followeth.

The worth of a ſingle Penny.

A Penny beſtowed in charity upon a poor body ſhall not want a heavenly reward.

For a Penny you may in the Low Countries in any market, buy eight ſeveral commodities, as nuts, vinegar, [illegible], onions, [illegible], and the like.

For a Penny, you may hear a moſt eloquent oration upon our Engliſh kings and queens, if you ſeriouſly liſten to him that keeps the monuments at Weſtminſter.

For want of a Penny to pay a waterman, you may be forced to go from Weſtminſter, about London-bridge to Lambeth, and may truly ſay you are weary of walking.

You may have in the market your Penny three fold in the ſame kind, for you ſhall have penny-grais, penny-wort, and penny-royal, and all for your Penny.

And

For a penny you may ſee any monſter, or Jack-anapes, or thoſe roaring boys at the Tower, the lions.

For a penny you may have all the news in England, and other countries, of murders, floods, watches, fire, tempeſts, and what not in the weekly News books.

For a Penny you may have a boy to walk your horſe, whilſt you go into the houſe to drink a pot of the beſt.

For a Penny you may buy a fair cucumber, but not breaſt of mutton, except it be multiplied.

For a Penny you may buy thime, which is precious; yea and thrift too, if you be a bad husband,

For a Penny you may have your dog worm'd, and ſo be kept from running mad.

For a Penny a hoſteſs, or an hoſtler, may buy as much chalk as will ſcore up thirty or forty pounds, but how to come by the money let them look to that.

For a Penny a drunkard may be guarded to his lodging, if his head be light and the evening dark.

For a Penny you ſhall tell what will happen a year hence (which the devil cannot do) in ſome almanack or other.

An hard-favour'd and ill bred wench, made penny-white, may (as our times are) prove a gallant lady.

For a Penny you might have been advanced to that height, that you ſhould have been above the beſt in the city; yea the lord mayor himſelf, that is the top of St. Pauls.

For

For a penny you may buy a diſh of coffee to quicken your ſtomach, and refreſh your ſpirits.

For a penny you may buy the hardeſt book in the world, which at ſome time or other hath puſled the greateſt Clarks in the land: that is a horn book: the making of which book employeth above thirty trades.

In ſo great an eſteem in former times have our Engliſh pence been, that they have been carried to Rome by cart-loads.

For a penny you may ſearch among the rolls, and withal give the maſter good ſatisfaction: I mean in a baker's baſket.

For a penny a chamber maid may buy as much red oaker as will ſerve ſeven years to paint her cheeks.

For a penny the monarchs in free ſchool may provide himſelf of as many arms, as will keep all his rebellious ſubjects in awe.

For a penny you may walk in one of the faireſt gardens in the city, and have a noſegay made of the ſweeteſt flowers to pleaſe your fancy.

For a penny you may have that ſo uſeful at your trencher, as will ſeaſon your meat for to pleaſe your taſte a month.

For a penny you may buy as much wood of that tree, which is green all the year and beareth red berries as will cure any ſhrews tongue, if it be too long for her mouth: this is holy wand.

A penny may ſave the credit of many, as it did of four or five young ſcholars in *Cambridge*

who going into town to break their fast with puddings, having sent to their college for bread and beer, the hostess brought them twelve puddings boil'd, and finding amongst themselves they had but eleven pence, they were much troubled about the other penny, not having any book about them to pawn for it: quoth one bolder than the rest, Audaces fortuna juvat, fortune favours the adventurous, and in biting a piece of the pudding end by wonderful luck spit out a single penny that paid for it, which it seems was in the oatmeal, and so for that time saved their credits.

For a penny you may purchase a place which will satisfy any reasonable man, I do not mean a place of a hundred a year, but a fish called a plaice.

For a penny a man may squench his thirst in the heat of summer, when he is almost ready to choak.

For a penny you may see the mad crew in bedlam.

If you go into Black Friers, or the Strand you may have twelve taylors for a penny in cucumber time.

At last of all, for a penny any one that hath a friend, may buy a certain parcel of Neck-weed which will cure them of all diseases; that is to say a halter.

There are conveniences and benefits, and a thousand more, which a man might reckon up, dorit the simple worth of a penny, therefore what man so senseless as to spend all that he hath, and leave himself nothing. Although there are some

ſome that are ſo profuſed and prodigal, yet on the other ſide as I ſaid before, there are others that are too miſerable, covetous and ſcraping; as for example: One at *Prior's Thorcey* near *Swaffham* in *Norfolk*, made his man pay a Penny out of his wages for a rope he cut, when his maſter was hanging himſelf in the barn.

Another in the Spring time, would make boys climb trees, and ſearch the ſteeples for all the crows and daws they could find, which he lived upon while they laſted to ſave other victuals, becauſe the market ſhould not be the better for him.

Now there is a means and a moderation to be uſed betwixt the two extreams, prodigality and miſerableneſs, as it is called frugality, or thrift, for a man may ſpend in a moderate way, as occaſion or reaſon ſhall require, according to the old proverb, *that a groat is well ſpent that ſaves a Shilling.*

And there are infinite ways and occaſions in ſpending and laying out money, as for meat, drink, apparel, and the like; but in huſbanding our money in all theſe there is a great deal of caution and diſcretion to be uſed.

Therefore if you ever intend to keep a Penny in your purſe, be moderate both in your expences and apparel; for wine, women, and pride, will conſume a man although he had a mint to ſupply his expences. Then learn to know the virtue of frugality, which will teach you to hold your own and avoid unneceſſary expences.

As for your diet, it is certain that one diſh [illegible] of meat, with a good ſtomach for the [illegible]

will give you more content and continue your body in health, better than variety of diſhes.

Curius that noble *Roman*, a man of marvellous honeſty, temperance and valour. When the ambaſſadors of the *Sammites* brought him a vaſt ſum of gold, they found him ſitting by the fire, and ſeeing turnips for his dinner with an earthen diſh in his lap: at which time he gave them this anſwer: I had rather eat on this diſh, and command over them that have gold, than be rich myſelf.

Such examples as theſe may teach us to keep a moderation in our diet, and to avoid exceſs,

Now for apparel what need a man care for coſtly garments, or new faſhions; ſo long as he hath that which is decent and warm. Yet I muſt tell you, there is money to be ſaved in buying of apparel, if you take the advice of an honeſt taylor: Perhaps you will ſay, ſuch a one is hard to be found: But I will inſtance in one, and ſo draw to a concluſion.

A pretty ſtory of an honeſt Taylor.

IN *Cambridge* there dwelt ſome thirty years ago, one *Godfrey Colton* who was by trade a taylor, but a merry companion with his taber and pipe, and for ſinging all manner of northern ſongs, before nobles and gentlemen, who much delighted in his company: Beſides, he was lord of *Sturbridge fair*, and of all the miſorders that were there.

On a time an old doctor of the univerſity brought unto him five yards of pure fine ſcarlet, to make him a doctor's gown, and withal de-

red him to ſave every thread, to mend a hole if
moth ſhould eat it: Godfrey having meaſured a
found there was enough: laid it by, nay, quo
the doctor, let me ſee it cut out e'er I go: f
though you can play the knave abroad, I think y
are honeſt at home and at your work. God fo
bid elſe (quoth Godfrey) and that you ſhall find m
for give me but twenty ſhillings from you and
will ſave you forty in the making of your gown
that I will, ſaid the doctor, with all my hear
with that he gave him two old angels out of h
velvet pouch; which Godfrey having put in h
pocket, the doctor deſired to know how he woul
ſave him forty ſhillings; (marry quoth Godfrey) i
good faith Sir, let ſome other taylor make it; fo
if I take it in hand, I ſhall utterly ſpoil it; for
never in all my life made any of this faſhion.

Now for concluſion, let me adviſe thee to be
good huſband and thou wilt ſoon get a penny t
ſpend, a penny to lend, and a penny for thy friend
forget not my advice, leaſt (after a long dinne
with duke *Humphery*) you be fain to take a na
upon a pennyleſs-bench only to verify the old pro
verb: *a fool and his money is ſoon parted.*

FINIS.